

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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I, 19 Sep 78

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

UNITED STATES

LI HSIEN-NIEN INDICATES WILLINGNESS TO SIGN TREATY WITH U.S.

OW191055Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Tuesday indicated to a visiting Sokagakkai delegation China's willingness to conclude a bilateral peace and friendship treaty with the United States. Li made the statement in response to Daisaku Ikeda, president of the neo-Buddhist organization, who asked whether Peking had thought about concluding a treaty with the U.S. similar to the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship.

Li, however, said normalization of relations between China and the U.S. depended entirely upon U.S. President Jimmy Carter and that Carter did not appear to be ready yet for normalizing relations.

Li expressed his views on: 1) The future China-U.S. relations; 2) possibility of a second Great Cultural Revolution occurring; and 3) China's four areas of modernization to the Sokagakkai delegation at the Great Hall of the People.

The delegation is the fourth to be sent to China by the Sokagakkai, the lay organization of the Nichiren Shoshu sect of Buddhism.

Referring to the request made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance when he visited Peking in August last year for the Chinese to refrain from taking over Taiwan by force, the vice premier said Vance's request constituted interference in China's internal affairs. "Whether by peaceable means or by force, we must consider the liberation of Taiwan from an overall strategic standpoint," he explained.

Li predicted a second Cultural Revolution and said, "We cannot help it because it would be a class struggle." But, he said, a future Cultural Revolution would preclude violence.

As to four areas of modernization in China, Li said priority must be given to modernization of agriculture and then modernization of industry. He said the modernization programs must be based on advanced science and technology and estimated that the modernization would cost around one trillion yuan (about yen 120,000 billion) by 1985. He also revealed he planned to have about 10,000 Chinese students study in Japan. "We would like to talk this over with Japan and gradually increase the number of Chinese students in Japan," he said.

He said China would not necessarily take part in the new Geneva Disarmament Conference but would attend the disarmament talks at the United Nations.

NCNA REPORTS END OF MIDEAST SUMMIT IN WASHINGTON

OW181845Y Peking NCNA in English 1719 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--The tripartite meeting of the United States, Egypt and Israel on the Middle East problem concluded yesterday at Camp David, according to reports from Washington.

The meeting began on September 6. U.S. President James Carter, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin left Camp David for the White House in Washington yesterday evening after the meeting.

Two documents were signed by As-Sadat and Begin at the White House yesterday evening in the presence of Carter.

The official texts of the documents have not yet been made public. Addressing the signing ceremony, Carter said one of the documents was (?called) "a framework for peace in the Middle East" and the other "framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel."

Carter also said, "There are still great difficulties that remain, and many hard issues to be settled. The questions that have brought warfare and bitterness to the Middle East in the past 30 years will not be settled overnight."

BRIEFS

U.S. MATHEMATICIAN IN SHANGHAI--The Shanghai Mathematics Society recently held its annual meeting for 1978. The meeting received 120 academic reports, 36 of which were selected for submission to the national annual mathematics meeting. (Yang Shih-fa), chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission, spoke at the meeting. U.S. mathematician Prof (Wu Hung-hsi) made an academic report at the meeting. Mathematicians from Peking, Nanking, Hsiamen, Chekiang, Anhwei and Szechwan also attended the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW]

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY HITS WORLDWIDE SOVIET EXPANSIONISM

OW182326Y Peking NCNA in English 2236 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY in an editorial here today points out that a new and clear development of the Kremlin's strategic offensive which has aroused worldwide grave concern is the intensification of its expansionist activities simultaneously in Africa, the Middle East, the Red Sea and the gulf areas as well as in Southeast Asia. "Africa in particular has become the hot spot in superpower rivalry," it says.

It writes that the recent Soviet aggressive and expansionist activities have become more truculent than ever and have revealed some new features. It unscrupulously uses the Cuban proxy forces and its agents to embark on outright military intervention in some African and Asian countries, seize strategic points and hang on there. Wherever possible it fosters pro-Soviet forces to create social upheaval and would not hesitate to resort to coups and murder to subvert existing governments and replace them with regimes subservient to it.

In the face of this ominous threat of war from the Soviet Union, the pressing tasks for the peoples of all countries are to heighten their vigilance, increase their self-defence capabilities and make earnest preparations against possible war of aggression; constantly to strive to upset the global strategic dispositions of the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, and wage tit-for-tat struggles against superpower hegemonism; and constantly to expose and combat the appeasement policy.

The editorial entitled "New Development of the Kremlin's Global Strategy" reads in full as follows:

Since early this year, the Soviet Union has gone on a sustained offensive in some parts of Africa and Asia. This cannot but arouse grave concern all over the world.

Europe remains the key area in Soviet-American contention and it still faces the increasing and immediate military threat from the Soviet Union. The situation is as tense as ever.

However, for the present, this contention is most acute in Africa, the Middle East, the Red Sea and the gulf areas--the southern flank of Europe. And Africa in particular has become the hot spot in superpower rivalry. While quickening its pace of aggression and expansion in these areas, it has simultaneously intensified expansionist activities in Southeast Asia. Such is the clear development of the Kremlin's strategic offensive.

Looking back over the past six months or more, one finds that the Kremlin has master-minded or engineered a number of grave incidents of aggression, intervention or subversion in Africa and Asia:

It has been using the Cuban proxy forces to carry on the suppression and massacre of the Angolan people, thereby reinforcing its control over the country.

Last February and March, it treacherously provoked and then involved itself in the military conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia. Within a short space of time, it sent there arms valued at 1,000 million U.S. dollars together with more than 10,000 Soviet and Cuban military personnel.

Later, it again and again engineered upheavals in South Asia to enlarge its foothold there and try eventually to gain a gateway to the Indian Ocean. At about the same time, it hatched unsuccessful subversive plots in a number of countries.

Last May, it once again organized a sudden insursion by its mercenaries into Zaire and touched off another war in Shaba Province.

Last June, it meddled still more treacherously in the Red Sea area and stirred up violent turmoils there.

These major incidents show that the Kremlin has in recent months unleashed one offensive after another in Africa and Asia with great momentum, at an accelerated tempo and by the most reacherous means. Thus, a clear picture of current Soviet expansionism in Africa and Asia has presented itself to the whole world.

In the case of central and southern Africa, the Soviet Union is tightening its grip over Angola, using it as a springboard for its expansion into other parts of the continent. It has twice engineered armed incursions into Zaire in an attempt to topple its present government. This, it hopes, would lead to the establishment of "a pro-Soviet belt" across the waist of the continent and pave the way for its further penetration into southern Africa.

With regard to the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea area. It has resorted to military intervention and subversive means to have its military personnel stationed in the area and establish military bases there so that it may have greater control over the important ports on both shores of the Red Sea and over the Red Sea lane. This in turn will form a bridgehead for its thrust into the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf area, menacing and controlling the vital oil supply to the West.

As for South Asia, it wants to consolidate its foothold and increase the turmoil there with a view to pushing southward to the Indian Ocean so as to realize the fond dream of the old tsars for sea hegemony.

It is obvious that the all-round intensification of the aggressive and expansionist activities of Soviet social-imperialism in Africa, the Middle East and the gulf area is catered to its overall strategic designs, that is, to outflank Western Europe in preparation for a new world war.

The above-mentioned areas possess rich deposits of oil and other strategic resources vital to the survival of the West. They are strategically situated overlooking the "lifeline of the West"--the sea lane linking the Indian Ocean with the Atlantic.

The confrontation of the two blocs in Europe itself makes it difficult for the Kremlin to press on there. That is why it attempts to break through the weak link in the chain of the West's strategy outside Europe and clear up the southern flank for a push toward Europe. This is a major strategic move of the Kremlin toward world domination. If the Soviet effort succeeds in these areas, a radical change will take place in the situation in Europe which will cripple the whole of Western Europe in the case of a Soviet offensive on the continent.

Meanwhile, availing itself of Vietnamese authorities' regional hegemonist designs, the Soviet Union pursues its expansion and penetration into Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. Striving to turn Vietnam into another Cuba, it has instigated the Vietnamese authorities to embark on armed invasion of Kampuchea and supports this invasion in the hope of bringing the whole of Indochina under its control. It has incited the Vietnamese authorities to unleash the anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign and goes out of its way to poison China's relations with the Southeast Asian nations. Instead of abusing the association of the Southeast Asian nations as they did not long ago, the Kremlin and the Vietnamese authorities begin to woo these countries with their proposal for a "zone of peace" in Southeast Asia, which is actually a revamped version of the now notorious proposal for an "Asian collective security system."

At present, the Soviet Pacific fleet can use the existing military bases in Vietnam whenever it likes and thus pushes its forward bases from Haishenwei [so-called Vladivostok] several thousand kilometres southward. This poses a greater menace to the sea lanes vital to the United States and Japan and an immediate threat to the security of the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. This is also an integral part of the Kremlin's global strategic dispositions.

Attention must be called to the fact that the Kremlin's recent aggressive and expansionist activities have become more truculent than ever and revealed some new features:

One of the features is that it unscrupulously uses the Cuban proxy forces and its agents to embark on outright military intervention in some African and Asian countries, seize strategic points and hang on there. As the Kremlin's hatchet-man, Cuba now maintains some 50,000 of its military personnel in about a dozen countries and is playing a role which the Kremlin can hardly play by itself. The Soviet Union is also looking for and fosters Cuba-style agents for war in Southeast Asia and other regions. It openly blustered that this form of military aggression and intervention is quite "legitimate" and represents a kind of "assistance" to Africa. It is clear that using foreign mercenaries as its cannon fodder has currently become an important means of Soviet aggression and expansion overseas.

A second feature is that wherever possible it fosters pro-Soviet forces to create social upheaval and would not hesitate to resort to coups and murder to subvert existing governments and replace them with regimes subservient to it. In dealing with the Third World countries, it often adopts the double-faced tactics of wooing and coercing at the same time the existing governments there, while covertly directing the local pro-Soviet forces to create disturbances and carry out subversive plots whenever opportunity rises.

In order to increase its control over a number of Asian and African countries, it would shower blessing on those who submit to it and do all it can to break those who resist. It would not tolerate those leaders who are more or less inclined to act independently and would get rid of them by all means, including the most ghastly means of physical liquidation. This, too, has currently become an important means of its aggression and expansion overseas.

With the intensification of the Kremlin's aggression and intervention, conflicts have become more frequent and turmoils taken place one after another in some parts of Asia and Africa. The Soviet strategic move to outflank Western Europe has resulted in the growth of the factors which may lead to a new world war. Soviet expansionism in Africa and the Middle East, its intervention in the Red Sea and the gulf areas as well as its machinations in Southeast Asia not only constitute flagrant violations of the independence, peace and security of the countries there but also pose a grave threat to the Western European nations and people and to world peace and security. Facts prove that this new emerging imperialist power, the Soviet Union, is more dangerous and venturesome than the old-time imperialist powers and that it is the most dangerous source of a new world war and the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world.

In the face of the ominous threat of war from the Soviet Union, the pressing tasks for the people of all countries are:

One. To heighten their vigilance, increase their self-defense capabilities and make earnest preparations against possible war of aggression. The whole Third World, and the second world countries too, must be prepared for such an eventuality. It is imperative first of all to make the people mentally prepared and on guard against social-imperialism's siren song of "detente," "disarmament" and "peace." This, of course, does not mean that a new world war will break out tomorrow. When everyone is prepared for the worst, the war-mongers will have to think twice before unleashing a war and once war really breaks out, the people of all countries will have the initiative in their hands.

Two. Constantly to strive to upset the global strategic dispositions of the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, and wage tit-for-tat struggles against superpower hegemonism. The devilish claws of the Soviet Union must be chopped off wherever they stretch. The Soviet Union must be defeated wherever it perpetrates aggression and expansion. The interference and aggression by the Soviet and Cuban troops in Africa and the Middle East pose a grave threat to world peace. The people of the whole world, therefore, should support the African and Arab countries to oust the Soviet and Cuban mercenaries from Africa and the Middle East. As the Soviet Union scrambles for strategic outposts in Asia and Africa, the people of various countries must wage active struggles to curb its aggression and expansion and upset its timetable for war.

Three. Constantly to expose and combat the appeasement policy. Such an idea and practice as to make compromise, conciliation and concession and seek ease and comfort at the expense of principles in face of Soviet war threats, or use trade, credits and technology supply as the means to contain Soviet hegemonism can only be a source of trouble in the future like nourishing a tiger and expedite the outbreak of a new world war. Experience in the past and present has shown that the appeasement policy serves as a catalyst of war and must be firmly opposed.

Today, the anti-hegemonic forces the world over are steadily growing in strength. Things are getting harder and harder for the superpowers which indulge in a futile attempt to dominate the world.

It is absolutely not one superpower or two, but the world's people in their hundreds of millions that determine the destiny of the world. Mankind has an infinite bright future before it. So long as all the countries and people suffering from superpower aggression, interference, control, subversion and bullying get united and form the broadest international united front against hegemonism to wage an unflinching struggle against superpower aggression and expansion, it is quite possible to retarding the outbreak of a new world war. Hegemonism, a monster which acts against the tide of history and the people, will inevitably be eliminated one day by the people of the world!

NCNA REPORTS USSR CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW182350Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep--Stockholm--Sweden's Uppsala Seismological Research Institute has announced that on 15 September the Soviet Union conducted the biggest underground nuclear test since the beginning of this year at its Semipalatinsk Testing Ground in Siberia. The explosion was equivalent to 6.9 on the Richter scale. A spokesman of this research institute said that since 1974 the Soviet Union has been increasing the number of tests and their explosive power each year.

NORTH ASIA

SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP IN JAPAN'S N. TERRITORIES REPORTED

OW181354Y Peking NCNA in English 1300 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Soviet troops are building large military bases and troop numbers have been greatly increased on Kunashiri Island and Etorofu Island in Japan's northern territories, thereby seriously threatening the independence and security of Japan. According to a report from one Japanese newspaper, a Japanese official on September 16 stated that the Soviet troops had set up a new communications command post on the two islands, linking with the Soviet communications network surrounding Sakhalin Island (Kuyeh Island). Since its establishment, the frequency of communications has markedly increased. Also increased since last June, are the number of Soviet vessels which sail to the two islands via Soya Strait. Meanwhile, the construction of military installations can be seen from a far.

The Japanese Government official maintained that there was a minimum of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet Army men now established in the two islands.

The report says that Soviet troops have been very active in the far-eastern area. A "Sakhalin army" has been newly created with four divisions. Six areas have been set aside as restricted zones in the Etorofu region and missile exercises and firing practice have been conducted. A number of heavy bombers and other military aircraft have made repeated flights.

The report says that attacks can be very easily launched from Kunashiri Island which is very near Hokkaido and thence into Japan proper. It likens the stationing of heavy forces on the island to a sharp spear pointing towards Japan. This very serious situation has greatly shocked the Japanese Government.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC FOR HOME

OW190035Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--The friendship delegation of the Kansai Economic Federation from Japan with Hosai Hyuga as leader and Daigo Miyado as deputy leader left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to China. Seeing them off at the airport were Chairman Wang Yao-ting and Vice-Chairman Hsiao Fang-chou of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Shoichi Ban, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, was also present.

The delegation had visited Tientsin, Shenyang, Anshan and Fushun. Lin Hu-chia, chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Wang Kuang-chung, vice-chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, met the Japanese friends on separate occasions.

NORTH KOREAN FINANCE DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING

OW181835Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Keng Tao-ming, vice-president of the People's Bank of China and leader of the Chinese finance delegation, met and feted a Korean finance delegation led by Choe Chae-kuk, vice-minister of finance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, here this evening. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su was among the guests.

Vice-Minister Choe Chae-kuk arrived here by train yesterday morning to discuss the currency parity rate of the Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation at the invitation of the People's Bank of China.

PEKING REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF DPRK'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

OW181045Y Peking in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 10 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Daily Developing External Relations of the DPRK"]

[Text] During the past several years, the DPRK's international position has been strengthened each day. In the past 5 years at least 40 additional countries have established diplomatic relations with the DPRK, bringing the total to nearly 100.

DPRK Government representatives have attended UN sessions and other international conferences to explain their government's views on major international issues and to explain DPRK policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Their speeches have won acclamation and support from the governments and peoples of various countries.

The DPRK attended the nonaligned conference in August 1975 and became a full member of the 77-nation group in May 1976. It has also joined international organizations involved in such fields as science, culture, public health, postal and telecommunications services, aviation, transportation and sports.

The DPRK Government has consistently pursued an independent, self-reliant foreign policy, establishing and developing relations with other countries in accordance with the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and reciprocity.

The DPRK has clearly stated that it belongs to the Third World. It has resolutely opposed the imperialists' aggressive and warlike policy and has expressed resolute support and encouragement for the just struggle of the people of the Third World against imperialism and in defense of national independence and sovereignty.

For the past several years, the DPRK's economic and trade relations with foreign countries increased greatly. The DPRK has economic and trade relations with more than 90 countries of areas. The DPRK Government, which stresses the development of economic and trade relations with Third World countries, during the past year signed scientific and technical cooperation agreements and other agreements and protocols related to trade and other exchanges with Yugoslavia, Burma, Sudan, Iran, Gabon, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, and Cameroon.

The DPRK Government supports the struggle of the Third World to establish a new world economic order and the struggle to protect the Third World countries' rights in the 200-mile sea zone. It has demanded that Third World countries develop their national economies through their own efforts and free themselves from the imperialists' political domination and economic exploitation. It has called for the strengthening of unity and mutual cooperation among developing and nonaligned countries. The DPRK Government has consistently provided as much aid as possible to some Third World countries. This aid is hailed by the government and peoples of the recipient countries.

Through active diplomatic activities the DPRK has strengthened relations with Third World and other countries. Government leaders and delegations from various countries have visited the DPRK and DPRK Government leaders have visited those countries.

The Korean people's just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country is receiving ever broader international support and encouragement. The leaders of many countries are supporting the three-point principle and the five-point program for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea set forth by President Kim Il-song.

With the active efforts of many Third World countries, the 30th UN General Assembly session in November 1975 adopted the resolution sponsored by Algeria, China, and other countries concerning Korea's independent, peaceful reunification. People in various countries have expressed support and encouragement, in various forms, for the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Public and noted personages in various countries have denounced the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique in South Korea to create two Koreas. They are demanding the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, led by President Kim Il-song, the DPRK's foreign relations will in the future make further advances. The DPRK Government will play an increasingly greater role in the international arena.

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGICAL AID TO PRC--Nagoya, 14 Sep--Japan's foremost specialty steel producer, Daido Steel Company, has agreed to aid specialty steel mills in Peking in increasing production and pollution control, Daido officials said Thursday. The agreement came between a group of senior Daido steel executives, led by Kenichiro Ishii, chairman, and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee when the group recently visited an exhibition on Japanese metalworking and building materials industry technology now under way in the Chinese capital. The Daido mission agreed to provide technological aid to Chinese mills regarding equipment improvement and pollution control. Daido also agreed to supply the Chinese mills with materials necessary for increased production. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION--Peking, 16 Sep--The Japanese exhibition of technology in the metal working and building materials industries closed here today. Starting from September 2, the exhibition was visited by nearly 130,000 people, mainly technicians. The Chinese and Japanese technicians held 58 technical discussions. The Japanese friends had extensive business talks with Chinese trade corporations concerned. They also took time out to visit factories, rural people's communes and schools, and went sightseeing in Peking. The Japanese exhibition group leader Teiji Hagiwara gave a reception here this evening for the closing of the exhibition. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1320 GMT 16 Sep 78 CW]

JAPANESE NEWS COMMENTATORS--Peking, 16 Sep--Chang Hsiang-shan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this morning met the Japanese news commentators delegation with Kenzo Uchida as leader and Kinzo Kobayashi as secretary general. They had a friendly conversation. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1630 GMT 16 Sep 78 CW]

PRC COMPUTER ORDER--Tokyo, 14 Sep--Nippon Electric Company has received an order from China for medium-size computers, industrial sources said Thursday. The computers will be used to modernize a merchandise distribution center in Shanghai, the sources said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 14 Sep 78 CW]

PRC SHIPYARD EXPANSION--Peking, 9 Sep--Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering company will fully cooperate in a Chinese project to expand Hungchi (Red Flag) shipyards in Luta, Liaoning Province, Hitachi President Takao Nagata said Friday. He is visiting China as a member of a Japanese economic mission from western Japan. Besides Hitachi, China has been seeking technical assistance from three other major Japanese heavy industrial companies to modernize Chinese shipyards. They are Mitsubishi heavy industries, Ishikawajima-Harima heavy industries, and Mitsui engineering and shipbuilding. The project includes the construction of a dock capable of building a ship of 100,000 tons or more and estimated to cost over 15 billion yen. Mitsubishi has been asked to help expand shipyards in Shanghai. Hitachi intends to present a blueprint for the expansion work at Hungchi shipyards this month. It also plans to train Chinese shipbuilding workers in Japan. Last March a Hitachi company mission concluded a contract to build two oil drilling rigs for China. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 9 Sep 78 CW]

JAPANESE SHIP EXPORT--Hakodate, 13 Sep--Hakodate Dock Company has concluded a yen 2.8 billion pile-driving ship export deal with China, the company said Wednesday. The four pile drivers, ordered on a yen basis by the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, are to be used in building port facilities in the compound of an integrated steelworks at Paoshan in Shanghai. The company said it has also received an inquiry for yen 8 billion worth of dredgers and other port construction vessels from the Chinese corporation. Hakodate will shortly send two engineers to China for talks on the vessels under inquiry, the firm said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 13 Sep 78 CW]

JAPANESE BANKERS--Peking, 12 Sep--Keng Tao-ming, vice chairman of the People's Bank of China, told visiting Japanese businessmen Tuesday that China hopes to introduce Japan's advanced mintage technology into Chinese industries concerned. The remark was made at a meeting between Keng and three Japanese bankers visiting Peking as members of a mission sent by the Kansai Federation of Economic Organizations. The Japanese bankers included Daigo Miyadoh, chairman of Sanwa Bank of Osaka, and Shirichi Ishino, president of Taiyo Kobe Bank of Kobe. Keng also asked them for arrangements with Japan's Finance Ministry for his plan to send a technical mission to the Osaka Mint Bureau. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 13 Sep 78 CW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

DELEGATE REFUTES SRV CHARGE ON CHINA'S 'USE' OF HOA ISSUE

0W190902Y Peking NCNA in English 0848 GMT 19 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Sep (HSINHUA) --Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese Government delegation, at the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations here today refuted the repeated false accusations of the Vietnamese side that China "uses the question of Hoa people as a political trump card in pursuing a policy of hostility toward Vietnam." He pointed out that "facts turn out to be just the opposite. It is none other than the Vietnamese authorities who have used the question of Chinese residents as a 'political trump card' in pushing their anti-China policy. It is exactly to serve their anti-China policy that the Vietnamese authorities have been subjecting Chinese residents in Vietnam to ostracism and expulsion.

In his speech at the seventh session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam, the Chinese delegation leader said, "The Chinese Government's policy towards Overseas Chinese brooks no vilification." He added, "In order to promote and develop friendly relations with countries hosting Overseas Chinese and correctly resolve the question of Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Government has never favored the maintenance of dual nationality by Overseas Chinese, but has been actively encouraging them to adopt the nationality of the country of their residence on a voluntary basis. Those people of Chinese origin who have acquired the nationality of the country of their residence no longer hold Chinese nationality. As for the Overseas Chinese who retain Chinese nationality, the Chinese Government enjoins them to abide by the law of the country of their residence, respect the ways and customs of the people there and live in amity with them. Their proper rights and interests should be guaranteed by the government of the country of their residence. Of course, the Chinese Government has the duty to protect them, too. It is the hope of the Chinese Government that Overseas Chinese serve as a bridge of friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the countries concerned. Such is China's consistent and fundamental policy on the question of Overseas Chinese."

Chung Hsi-tung refuted item by item the slanders and attacks against China made by Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation.

Leader of the Chinese Government delegation pointed out Hoang Bich Son had said many times that from the mid-60s onward, that is, when "Vietnam's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation was at a tough and critical stage," China "exported its Cultural Revolution to Vietnam" through the "Hoa people" in Vietnam, and thus "created many complications for Vietnam." This is a vicious slander and attack against China.

"The Chinese party and government", he said, "have always held that the revolution of a country is the business of its own people. We have never exported revolution nor have we made use of Overseas Chinese to export revolution. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China was the Chinese people's own business. We have never asked others to follow suit, nor have we interfered in other people's policies or lines. There was not the slightest slackening of our support and assistance to Vietnam in its war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation although the leadership of the Vietnamese party held views differing from the Chinese party on certain question.

"During the Great Cultural Revolution, though the Chinese people had many difficulties, we still fulfilled our proletarian internationalist duty and did what we should in supporting and aiding the Vietnamese people." He added, "We can say without qualms that the Chinese people never balked at making the greatest sacrifices in their all-out assistance to the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

As to the errors made by individual Chinese comrades working in Vietnam in contravention to the consistent policy of the Chinese party and Government as a result of the interference of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the early period of the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese side adopted measures and had them corrected long ago. Chinese leaders spoke to the Vietnamese leaders about them many times, and the question was then settled. However, the Vietnamese side has now turned out much propaganda about this transitory and isolated phenomenon and wilfully distorted and exaggerated the facts, and fabricated a lot of things to accuse China of sabotaging the Vietnamese war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. These clumsy acts were perpetrated out of a most vicious intention. That is, the Vietnamese side is making use of the question of Chinese nationals and the occasion of the talks to denigrate China's foreign policy and her policy towards Overseas Chinese and to cover up its vicious anti-China and anti-Chinese conduct, Chung Hsi-tung said.

The Vietnamese Government delegation, he continued, has also asserted that the Chinese side "is fanning up feelings of 'blood heritage' among the Hoa people to stir up a campaign for Chinese nationality." This assertion is without foundation.

"The Chinese Government's consistent policy towards Overseas Chinese was given expression in the 1955 agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties. This agreement affirms that the Chinese residing in Vietnam should, on a voluntary basis, gradually become Vietnamese citizens after being given sustained and patient persuasion and education. During the current negotiations, the Chinese Government delegation maintains that the disputes between the two countries on the question of Chinese residents should be solved on the principles and in the spirit of the 1955 agreement between the two parties and in the light of the actual situation today. Even at a time when the Vietnamese authorities are aggravating its anti-China and anti-Chinese acts, the Chinese side still stands for the gradual adoption of Vietnamese nationality by Chinese residents in Vietnam on a voluntary basis. This was made clear in our four-point proposal put forward at the sixth session." He said, "You shut your eyes and turn a deaf ear to these proposals of the Chinese side. Doesn't this show that you are deliberately using this assertion to discredit China's policy toward Overseas Chinese? As for the fact that some Chinese residents have misgivings about adopting Vietnamese nationality as a result of the Vietnamese authorities' erroneous policy and wrong practices towards Chinese residents after the nation-wide liberation of Vietnam, it is the Vietnamese authorities, and not the Chinese side, who should bear the full responsibility."

The Vietnamese Government delegation, he noted, has said in its statement that the Chinese side utilizes the "Hoa people" to oppose the transformation of industry and commerce in south Vietnam, and slanderously accused China of "shielding and protecting Vietnamese capitalists of Chinese origin". This is wholly groundless. The Chinese side has never commented on and much less interfered with the policies pursued by the Vietnamese Government in industry and commerce and other domestic affairs.

But on the pretext of industrial and commercial "transformation", the Vietnamese authorities have adopted the policy of plundering and persecuting the broad mass of working Chinese residents who shed sweat and blood for the liberation of Vietnam, and even deprived them of their means of subsistence and drove them back to China en masse. It was only in these circumstances that the Chinese side, in order to protect the proper rights and interests of Chinese residents in Vietnam, asked the Vietnamese side to stop the persecution and expulsion of them.

The Vietnamese assertion about a so-called "secret-organization network" run by the Chinese side among the Chinese residents in south Vietnam is sheer fabrication and vicious libel. The fact that you have time and again raised this trumped-up charge at the negotiations shows clearly that you are seeking a pretext for further persecuting and expelling the mass of Chinese residents in south Vietnam and trying to poison the relations between China and those countries in which there are Chinese residents, Chung Hsi-tung said.

He added, It is our position that the Chinese residents in Vietnam should stay on there and live in amity with the Vietnamese people. Our attitude is open and aboveboard. On your part, however, you have expelled more than a hundred thousand nationals of a friendly neighbouring country and are continuing with the expulsion. The expulsion of Chinese nationals en masse by the Vietnamese authorities is unpopular at home and indefensible before international opinion. That is why you have tried to cover up the true story of your persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals and hoodwink public opinion both at home and abroad by cooking up such lies as the Chinese leaders "have called on the Chinese nationals to go back to China" and "have initiated a campaign to force the Hoa people to migrate," and thus "created difficulties" for the construction of Vietnam.

If the persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals have brought shocks and disorder to Vietnamese society and economy besides causing sufferings to the Chinese residents, it is very clear where the responsibility lies. It is the inevitable outcome of the anti-China and anti-Chinese policy pursued by the Vietnamese authorities. This is "reaping what you have sown." Yet, the Vietnamese side slanderously accused China of making use of the problem of the "Hoa people" to "create difficulties and disorder" for the Vietnamese side. This is shifting blame onto others. The Vietnamese authorities intend by this means to divert the Vietnamese people's dissatisfaction with their anti-China and anti-Chinese policy and shift their responsibility onto the Vietnamese people. This is an attempt to fool your own masses.

Chung Hsi-tung pointed out that among the more than 160,000 people driven back to China by the Vietnamese authorities, there are some Vietnamese citizens. Therefore, the Chinese side suggested that the Vietnamese side take them back. This is the Vietnamese side's bounden duty. But strangely, the suggestion was smeared by the Vietnamese authorities as a "vicious plot", who repeatedly announced that "those who have left Vietnam for China may not return to Vietnam." The Vietnamese side deliberately mixed up Vietnamese citizens (including those of minority nationalities) and Chinese residents in Vietnam with the purpose of shirking its responsibility towards its citizens as well as to confuse public opinion. If taking back those Vietnamese citizens would bring about public disorder and be a "threat to Vietnam's security", wouldn't this show you have lost the minimum trust in your own citizens? You have driven your citizens to China and now refuse to re-admit any of them, wouldn't this be too inhuman?

The second question Chung Hsi-tung dealt with in his speech is: Who is using the question of Chinese residents as a "political trump card"? He said, "It is none other than the Vietnamese authorities who have used the question of Chinese residents as a 'political trump card' in pushing their anti-China policy. It is exactly to serve their anti-China policy that the Vietnamese authorities have been subjecting Chinese residents in Vietnam to ostracism and expulsion."

"After nationwide liberation," he said, "the Vietnamese authorities, out of their domestic and foreign policy needs, have changed their policy of friendship with China into one of hostility to China. But this fundamental change in policy goes against the will of the Vietnamese people and hence is unacceptable to them. The profound friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples forged through mutual support in the protracted revolutionary struggle and the intimate relations between the broad masses of the Chinese residents in Vietnam and the Vietnamese people established in the long years of revolution and construction have taken root among the people. They inevitably constitute an obstacle to the Vietnamese authorities' pursuance of the anti-China policy. Therefore, the Vietnamese authorities have not only adopted high-handed measures to sever these relations but also made use of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam to incite national chauvinism among the Vietnamese people so as to instill into them hatred for the Chinese people. They have even used vicious language to slander and attack leaders of the Chinese party and state and created tension and war horrors in an attempt to undermine the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples."

The Vietnamese Government delegation, he added, has fabricated a series of so-called border incidents to vilify the Chinese side as "carrying out harassing and provocative activities in Vietnamese border areas". You manufactured these "incidents" and exaggerated them in order to make them sound sensational, then you took up at the conference table these fabricated incidents which were outside the scope of negotiations on the questions of Chinese residents, and dwelt extensively on them. What does this really mean? Doesn't this prove that you are trying to turn this conference into an anti-China forum? Now you are not only using the question of the Chinese residents in Vietnam to attack China but also creating more border incidents and aggravating the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border in an attempt to incite national feelings among the Vietnamese people and attract their attention to your anti-China propaganda so as to attain your unspeakable aim.

"What's more sinister is that the Vietnamese authorities have exerted themselves to foment discord between China and the Southeast Asian countries by making use of the question of overseas Chinese. It is known to all that owing to historical reasons there reside in Southeast Asian countries vast numbers of Overseas Chinese. In pursuance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and its consistent policy towards Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Government has already settled the question of Overseas Chinese fairly well with some of these countries through friendly consultations. China is daily strengthening its friendly relations with them. However, the Vietnamese authorities, whether at the negotiation table, in their propaganda, or on diplomatic occasions are most vociferous in slandering China, accusing it of using the question of Overseas Chinese to "interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam". The Soviet propaganda machine, on its part, is tirelessly mouthing similar anti-China nonsense. You have spread so many lies out of ulterior motives in an attempt to poison the friendly relations between China and the Southeast Asian countries. But all your attempts will be futile."

Chung Hsi-tung said, "Like the Sino-Vietnamese border disputes and other disputes between the two countries, the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam is being used as an excuse by the Vietnamese authorities for their anti-China activities, and as a part of their anti-China strategy.

"Head of the Vietnamese delegation Hoang Bich Son said: 'Why should Vietnam be anti-China? Vietnam cannot benefit at all by this.' The question is well put. Indeed, the Vietnamese authorities will do nothing good for the Vietnamese people by abandoning the policy of friendship with China and adopting an anti-China and anti-Chinese policy. Besides, we believe that this is by no means the will of the Vietnamese people. But the present Vietnamese authorities assess it in an entirely different light. After the victory of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese authorities thought that, with a powerful army and a huge stock-pile of munitions, they could realize their long-cherished plan of 'the Indochina federation' and proceed to establish their hegemony in Southeast Asia. To this end, the Vietnamese authorities have launched a war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea in a plot to subvert its revolutionary regime and stationed massive troops in some country in an attempt to control the whole of Indochina and then go on to expand to Southeast Asia.

"In seeking regional hegemonism, the Vietnamese authorities have the need of a patron. As a matter of fact, it has long made up its mind to make the Soviet Union its ideal patron. As for the Soviet Union, it wants to push its global hegemonism and control the Southeast Asian countries as well as the routes linking the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, thus threatening the oil transport routes to Japan and other countries and strengthening its strategic position in its rivalry for hegemony with the United States in the West Pacific. Therefore it needs the service of Vietnam's regional hegemonism and wants it to play the 'role of an outpost in Southeast Asia'. The Soviet Union has the need to use Vietnam while Vietnam has the need of Soviet patronage, and such is the relationship between the two. China is a socialist country, and China is resolutely opposed to hegemonism practised by any country and, therefore, it has become a tremendous obstacle to hegemonism. This is the true background and root cause of the anti-China activities jointly perpetrated by the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

SRV, USSR ACCUSED OF DISTORTING OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICY

BK150505Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1330 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "Distorting the Chinese Policy on the Settling of Overseas Chinese Residents' Nationality Is Intolerable"]

[Text] The Soviet leadership and the Vietnamese authorities recently coordinated with each other to make a fuss over the question of Overseas Chinese. They have mixed up the Chinese residents with the natives of Chinese descent in the countries involved and distorted the Chinese policy toward Overseas Chinese. The Soviet (?officials) have said: The Chinese policy requires that Overseas Chinese must serve China, regardless of the country in which they reside or the nationality they bear. They have further said that the problem of the nationalities of those people of Chinese descent who are living in various countries has always been a matter of concern to the Southeast Asian countries.

The Vietnamese authorities have insidiously and brazenly said: China has taken advantage of the 20 million Chinese residents in Southeast Asia to cause difficulties to countries in which they are living. All of their statements are sheer fabrication. They want to cause disturbances by distorting facts.

Everyone knows that over the past few centuries, due to several reasons, scores of millions of Chinese nationals had to go abroad to make a living. Most of them are now living in Southeast Asia. Over this long period, large numbers of Overseas Chinese have been living peacefully with the native peoples of the countries involved and have been working together with them to develop the local resources in order to promote the economic, cultural and social development and contribute to the construction of those countries. In fact, large numbers of Overseas Chinese have adapted to the life in those countries where they have been living for generations, and have had close and warm friendly relations with the natives. Many of them have some blood ties with the native peoples.

The Chinese Government has thus far agreed to and encouraged the Overseas Chinese to voluntarily choose the nationality of the countries where they are living. One of the basic principles of China's policy toward Overseas Chinese is disapproval of dual nationalities. We have always considered that holding dual nationalities is unreasonable. Not only does it give Overseas Chinese no personal benefits, but it might enable those powers nurturing dark designs to abuse this situation with a view to causing trouble and undermining the friendly relations between China and the countries where Overseas Chinese reside.

Since new China was founded, it has complied with the five principles of peaceful coexistence in discussing with the various countries involved the settlement of the nationality of Overseas Chinese. At the same time, it has determined its policy on settling the problem of dual nationalities of Overseas Chinese, clearly stipulating that once Overseas Chinese take the nationality of those countries where they are living, they will become the citizens of those countries, lose their Chinese nationality and no longer be Chinese citizens. They must therefore be loyal to the states and peoples of those countries and be governed by their laws. At the same time, they must receive the same benefits and perform the same obligations as other citizens of those countries.

Obviously, those people of Chinese descent who have taken the nationality of those countries where they are living are no longer Chinese citizens. Nevertheless, they still are China's relatives and friends due to their blood and cultural ties with China. It is normal that they still have some interests in China including their desire to go to China to see their relatives or to visit China as tourists. This is also a normal situation one can see between two friendly countries.

The above situation still exists. It promotes mutual understanding and friendship. We hope that Overseas Chinese will continue to contribute to strengthening the friendship between the Chinese people and those of the countries where they reside. We support and encourage Overseas Chinese to choose the nationality of the country of their residence, but we cannot refuse to let them take Chinese nationality.

With respect to those Overseas Chinese who do not want to take the nationality of the country of their residence, we have always contended that they will not participate in any political activities in those countries and will comply with those countries' laws, respect their customs and mores, live in friendship with the native peoples, learn how to read and write their languages, learn from their experiences and refrain themselves from being chauvinistic.

At the same time, we hope that Overseas Chinese will contribute to the economic and cultural development of the countries of their residence, thus constantly tightening the friendship between the peoples of those countries and the Chinese people.

According to international practices, the Chinese Government is, of course, responsible for protecting the legitimate benefits and interests of Overseas Chinese, and also expects such protection from the countries involved.

The Chinese policy on settling the nationality of Overseas Chinese is unchanged, clear and just. This policy is beneficial for the maintenance of friendship between China and those countries with many Chinese residents. It conforms to the long range and personal interests of Overseas Chinese and to the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Since the Bandung Conference in 1955 in various negotiations with Indonesia to settle the problem of dual nationality for Chinese residents, as well as in negotiations with other countries--to establish the diplomatic relations with Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines--China has several times made clear its fundamental policy toward the Overseas Chinese. This policy has been approved of and supported by more countries every day.

The people of Chinese descent now living in Southeast Asian countries have voluntarily taken the nationalities of the countries of their residence and have become citizens of those countries. The Chinese Government has never intended [words indistinct]. Everyone is aware of this fact.

Disregarding this fact, the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities have deliberately distorted China's policy toward Overseas Chinese and have unjustifiably provoked China, sowing discord between China and Southeast Asian countries. They only aim to serve their own ignominious interests of penetration and expansion in Southeast Asian countries. The Southeast Asian countries and peoples must therefore watch out and follow the situation and remain vigilant.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON SRV'S ANTI-CAMBODIAN, ANTI-PRC POLICY

BK150840Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 September "short commentary": "Frank Confession"]

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY on 14 September carries a short commentary entitled "Frank Confession" on the voluntary confession of NHAN DAN editor-in-chief Hoang Tung and the hypocrisy of the Vietnamese authorities in their denial of aggression against Kampuchea. The commentary says:

"In a recent interview with a French journalist, Hoang Tung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and editor in chief of NHAN DAN, confessed that Vietnam has long intended to swallow Kampuchea. He disclosed that during the period 1970 to 1972 Vietnam did not intervene in Kampuchea only because of division in the Hanoi leadership."

The commentary points out: "During that period the Vietnamese people were struggling against the Americans while the Kampuchean people were fighting the Americans and the lackey Lon Nol clique. Now Hoang Tung confesses that at that time, while the Vietnamese authorities outwardly claimed to treasure fraternal friendship with the Kampuchean people and to respect Kampuchea's national independence, they were actually considering whether or not to stab the Kampuchean people in the back, neutralize the Kampuchean anti-U.S. national salvation resistance struggle and annex Kampuchea."

"This insidious plot indicates that the Vietnamese authorities have long considered swallowing Kampuchea. Their present large-scale aggression against Kampuchea proves that they are merely carrying out a longstanding plot."

The commentary says: "In a tone of regret and dismay at having lost an opportunity, Hoang Tung said: 'Vietnam had several divisions in Kampuchea, and the Kampuchean forces were very limited at that time. If we had intervened the situation would have evolved differently. Perhaps we are now paying for that mistake.'

"Hoang Tung's statements have nakedly exposed the true face of the Vietnamese authorities whose policy of ingratitude is to return favors with enmity, considering such to be an effective political measure."

The commentary says: "Everyone knows that during the period of the Vietnamese struggle against the Americans, in order to help in fighting a common enemy--the U.S. imperialists--Kampuchea accepted all of Vietnam's requests, allowing Vietnamese troops to undergo training and to move and store materials and ammunition in eastern Kampuchea. In the meantime, Vietnam openly proclaimed to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Kampuchea as constituted within its present borders."

"Thus Kampuchea contributed significantly to the victory of the Vietnamese people's struggle against the United States. It is remarkable that even at that time the Vietnamese authorities nurtured sinister schemes to intervene in Kampuchea and swallow the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces, which were then very limited but were courageously fighting the U.S. imperialists and the lackey Lon Nol clique, and to materialize their sinister Indochinese federation scheme."

The commentary clearly points out: "During the period 1970 to 1972, the situation did not permit the Vietnamese authorities to intervene in Kampuchea. However, no sooner had the anti-U.S. resistance struggle ended than they jumped to intervene in Kampuchea. They overestimated their strength, thinking that with their colossal, well-seasoned and unprecedently strong army they could conduct large-scale armed aggression against Kampuchea to annex it into an Indochinese federation. Hoang Tung is now striving not only to conquer Kampuchea but is also frenziedly opposing China and intensifying an atmosphere of war against China by recalling [words indistinct]."

"However, the Kampuchean people's resolute counterattack has dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese authorities. Has this sufficed to open Hoang Tung's eyes a little bit?"

Finally, the commentary clearly points out: "The Vietnamese authorities deny entertaining a scheme to establish an Indochinese federation, swear that they do not intend to invade Kampuchea and are making every effort to slander China for supporting Kampuchea in its conflict with Vietnam. This is but a smokescreen designed to cover up the truth which Hoang Tung's frank confession has now exposed."

EUROPE

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER MANESCU ENDS VISIT TO HANGCHOW

OW182001Y Peking NCNA in English 1724 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his party returned here by special plane this afternoon after visiting Hangchow.

They were accompanied by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council.

The prime minister and other Romanian guests arrived in Hangchow from Chengtu at noon yesterday. Upon their arrival and departure from Hangchow, they were greeted and seen off at the airport by Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Chen Wen-shu, second secretary of the Hangchow city party committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1630 GMT on 18 September carries a similar report on Manescu's visit which also notes that "Li Feng-ping and Chai Hsi-wu [5049 5047 2976], responsible persons of the Chekiang provincial party and revolutionary committees," were also at the airport; a Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service report in Mandarin at 0400 GMT on 18 September also identifies Chai Hsi-wu as "Standing Committee member of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee"]

Yesterday evening, the prime minister and his party were honoured at a banquet given by the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan were present at the banquet. Chairman Tieh Ying and Prime Minister Manescu proposed toasts to the further development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Romania.

The Romanian guests visited the Hangchow silk tapestry factory, and toured the West Lake and other places of scenic beauty.

Upon their departure from Chengtu, the prime minister and his party were seen off at the airport by Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, first secretary of the Szechwan provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. [The NCNA Chinese version adds the following names at this point: "Lu Ta-tung and Jen Tao-ming [0117 6670 2494], other responsible persons of the Szechwan provincial party and revolutionary committees and Mi Chien-shu [4717 1696 2579] and Wang Feng [3769 2800], responsible persons of the party and government of Chengtu Municipality."] In Chengtu, the Romanian guests visited a machinery plant where they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS YUGOSLAV SCIENCE-ART DELEGATION

OW101345Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the Commission of Academies of Sciences and Arts from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by academician Mihailo Apostolski, president of the commission and president of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Members of the delegation present on the occasion were academician Jakov Sirotkoviv, president of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts; academician Janez Miloinski, president of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts; academician Alojz Benac, president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina; academician Dusan Kanazir, vice-president of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts; Milos Milosevski, secretary of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the S.P.R.Y.; and Josip Papic, member of the Secretariat of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic was present. Present also were Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Yu Kuang-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and leading members of departments concerned Yu Hungliang, Teng Yu-min and Chu Yung-hsing.

SINO-YUGOSLAV SCIENTIFIC ACCORD SIGNED IN PEKING

OW181824Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of China and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Commission of Academies of Sciences and Arts of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Peking this afternoon.

Vice-Premier Fang I and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic attended the signing ceremony. Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of China, and academician Mihailo Apostolski, president of the Commission of the Yugoslav Academies of Sciences and Arts, signed the agreement. After the signing ceremony, the Chinese and Yugoslav comrades clinked glasses of champagne and exchanged greetings.

Vice-Premier Fang I dined the Yugoslav comrades in the evening.

FANG I MEETS FRG EDUCATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL

OW151308Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I met here this morning with Professor Jochimsen, secretary of state of the Ministry of Education and Science of West Germany, and his party.

Both sides exchanged views on the furtherance of educational, scientific and technological exchange and cooperation between the two countries. Professor Jochimsen said: "The cooperation between our two countries in 1977 gained fruitful results. I am convinced that our cooperation in the future will be as fruitful." Vice-Premier Fang I said: "The exchanges in education and scientific and technological fields are in bright prospect."

Present on the occasion was Ambassador Erwin Wickert of the Federal Republic of Germany. Also present were Kao I, vice-minister of education, and leading members of departments concerned of the ministries of education and of foreign affairs and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, including Hu Shiu-hsin, Wang Pen-tso and Chu Yung-hsing.

KENG PIAO RECEIVES SWEDISH LINGUIST IN PEKING

OW190715Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao met Swedish linguist Gunnar Jarring this morning. They had a friendly talk.

Present were Swedish Ambassador Kaj Bjork. Present were also Liu Yang-chiao, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Yun Pei-feng and Fu Mao-chi, director and deputy director of the Institute of Nationalities under the academy; Tang Kai, director of the academy's foreign affairs bureau, and Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Chin Li-chen. Mr Jarring arrived here on September 4.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL PRAISES WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW190229Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1718 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

PEOPLE'S DAILY 18 September editorial: "Women of All China's Nationalities, Mobilize for the New Long March--Hailing the Victorious Close of the Fourth Chinese National Women's Congress:]"

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep--The Fourth Chinese National Women's Congress has come to a victorious close. The part Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua showed great concern for the congress. Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Yeh, Li and Wang and other leading comrades of the central authorities personally offered their greetings at the congress. Vice Chairman Wang delivered an important speech. The delegates thus received great encouragement and a profound education.

In high spirits, the women's movement leaders of the older generation who had made outstanding contributions to the liberation of Chinese women and to the Chinese revolution, comrades who had been working for the women's movement for a long time and those of the new generation who emerged during the great Cultural Revolution happily gathered together to discuss matters concerning the women's movement and state affairs. The congress was thoroughly immersed in an atmosphere of unity and militancy. The congress was unprecedentedly large in scale. It was a mobilization and oath-taking rally of women of all nationalities to strive for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. Since the congress was so successful and made hard-won achievements, the delegates expressed heartfelt gratitude for the solicitude and leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. We extend our warmest congratulations to the women of all nationalities gloriously working for the three great revolutionary movements, woman cadres on all fronts and the masses of woman workers who fear no hardships.

This congress has set forth the goal of the women's movement. The general task for the new period set forth by the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC is the work program and lofty task of the women of all of China's nationalities during the new period. Chairman Hua's inscription for the congress is particularly inspiring: "Chinese women of all nationalities, unite and work to build China into a great, powerful socialist country!" Chairman Hua's inscription is extremely important for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. Stability and unity are essential for the four modernizations. United, the Chinese women, half of China's population, have an important role to play in consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity throughout the country. The masses of women throughout the country should respond to Chairman Hua's great call, greatly value and cherish the prevailing excellent situation of stability and unity and do and say nothing that is not conducive to unity. Veteran cadres should themselves be an example, be strict in self-discipline and pass on experiences to younger cadres and give them help and guidance. Young and middle-aged cadres should from each other, make up for each other's shortcomings and work in unity to build China into a great, powerful socialist country.

"Women of China, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, study culture and science, foster lofty ideals, aim high, play you full role in holding up half the sky, and work hard to make China a modern, powerful socialist state." This inscription by Vice Chairmen Yeh points out the urgent political task for the women of the whole country. Due to economic and cultural limitations, however, and feudal ideas of male superiority, Chinese women today still have much less cultural and scientific training than men. The masses of women should respond to Chairman Hua's call to "raise tremendously the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation" and to Vice Chairman Yeh's call, set their sights high, do away with the sense of inferiority and really study hard in order to make themselves working people who have both a socialist consciousness and a general education and are able to master modern production techniques.

Party organizations should help the women in their studies, provide them with the necessary conditions and honestly believe that female comrades can do whatever male comrades can.

How to mobilize the women to carry out the general task for the new period is a new problem for the women's movement. Women's organizations should keep up with the needs of the times, achieve a new level in thinking and mental outlook, investigate and study concrete situations and sum up their experiences in order to improve their work. It is necessary to mobilize the women to take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and to serve successfully as logistic service workers of the four modernizations. It is necessary to educate them how to carefully bring up the next generation for the revolution and how to deal with marriage and family problems from socialist standpoints. Women's organizations should constantly report to and seek instructions from party committees on their work and take the initiative to obtain the party committees' leadership and support. It is necessary to master the work method of "making appearance wherever possible," "having a share in everything" and seizing all opportunities to assert yourselves and promote the work of the women's movement by uniting with handily available forces and coordinating with departments concerned by making overall arrangements.

We should be soberly aware that the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" on the women's movement front is quite profound and that huge efforts have yet to be made if the initiative of the women in their hundreds of millions is to be brought into full play. We must give full play to all positive factors and take all effective measures before we can achieve the expected results. Therefore, we especially have to strengthen the party's leadership over women's work. Party committees should guide the women while they are working at their posts to thoroughly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in view of the practical conditions of all fronts in order to smash the mental shackles imposed on them. The party committees should also guide the women to restore order and solve problems thoroughly from the source in their own practical work in order to still better carry out the party's policies. Out of their counterrevolutionary needs in usurping party and state leadership, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" negated the correct line followed by and the tremendous achievements of the Chinese women's movement, leveled false charges against and persecuted the forerunners of the Chinese women's movement and revolutionary women cadres, and struck at and persecuted female model workers, advanced woman workers and outstanding young woman cadres. In some units and areas these persecuted comrades have not yet been properly treated or put to work. We should make proper arrangements to bring their initiative into play in order to fully carry out party policy. We should follow the requirements for successors laid down by Chairman Mao and constantly pay attention to training and promoting woman cadres. We should adhere to the party's consistent policy and educate, help and unite with them to work alongside us.

Party organizations should pay attention to bringing into full play the unique role of women's organizations, create favorable conditions for them to do their work and fully support them. In this regard, more comrades by far have done a good job and greatly helped promote women's work. However, there are still some leading comrades who pay no attention to women's work, regarding it as too trivial. This is wrong. Women make up half the population. They are an important force on all fronts, and an especially effective force on the agricultural front. Bringing out their initiative to the full is highly important for the success in all fields of work, for pushing forward agricultural development and for speeding up the four modernizations. Therefore, we must pay close attention to women's work. The problems that usually concern woman comrades are the burdens of children and household chores. Should we blame them because of their burdens? When you blame them for having children and, therefore, being cumbersome, you should listen to your conscience and ask yourselves whether you have helped them solve their problems.

We should not let them take up the new Long March bringing their children along with them, should we? We should understand that running kindergartens and nurseries well and doing a good job in supportive work are by no means unrelated to production but are beneficial to promoting production. Party organizations should be willing to allocate manpower and funds and organize the efforts of all departments concerned to make childcare and supplies and services part of industrial and agricultural production work and as soon as possible socialize and modernize household work. In all fields of production we should always maintain the same pay for the same amount of work regardless of sex, based on the principle of from each according to one's ability and to each according to one's work. We should pay attention to the special physiological conditions of women workers and render them due care during production work. When this is done, the masses of women, particularly those in the countryside, will certainly have the time and energy to learn science and culture to meet the needs in the development of industrial and agricultural production.

Now that the congress has victoriously ended, party committees should attach great importance to implementing its resolutions. Taking into consideration the practical conditions of the various regions and units, party committees should map out concrete plans, work effectively and see to it that the congress' resolutions are carried right through to every basic-level unit and every woman. Then, proceeding from this starting point, party committees should carry forward the fine tradition of the party taking charge of women's work and list it on their major work agendas so that the whole party takes up women's work. With the strong leadership of the party and with the initiative of all women and women workers, the women's movement will certainly attain a new level and the glorious mission assigned us by history will certainly be accomplished.

Women of all nationalities throughout the country: Unite and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and strive to build China into a great and powerful socialist country.

Resolution Adopted

0W190454Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text of resolution of the Fourth National Women's Congress on the work report, adopted 17 September 1978 in Peking]

[Text] Peking, 17 Sep--The Fourth National Women's Congress of China has heard a work report, "Lofty Tasks of the Women's Movement in China in the New Period," delivered by Comrade Kang Ko-ching on behalf of the Third Executive Committee of the All-China Women's Federation. All delegates have voiced unanimous consent and are determined to implement it in their practical work.

The congress has called on women of all nationalities throughout the country to rally still closer under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, achieve a profound understanding of and resolutely implement the inscriptions to the congress written by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying as well as Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing's speech to the congress on behalf of the party Central Committee, enthusiastically study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, study culture and science, aim high and have lofty ambitions, give full play to the role of "holding up half the sky," and strive to build China into a great and powerful socialist country and realize the complete liberation of women.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE INCIDENT ON INVESTIGATIONS

0W190200Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 16 Sep 78 0W

[NCNA reporter Huang Shao-liang dispatch: "It Is Still Necessary To Pay Close Attention to Investigations--How the Lid Which Was Kept on the Honan Tobacco and Beet Industry Scientific Research Institute Has Been Lifted"]

[Excerpts] Chengchow, 16 Sep--Acting upon a request by the masses, the Honan Provincial CCP Committee recently stationed a work team in the Honan Tobacco and Beet Industry Scientific Research Institute where it led the cadres, scientists and technicians in blasting off the lid of class struggle which had been tightly kept on this institute for 22 months after the smashing of the "gang of four." It exposed the serious incident of a few leaders in this institute following Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the past and actively promoting a counterrevolutionary revisionist line, undermining scientific research, persecuting cadres, scientists and technicians, and making many **false, wrong** charges. After the smashing of the "gang of four" they continued to suppress the masses and refused to implement the line and policy of the 11th National CCP Congress.

The Honan Tobacco and Beet Industry Scientific Research Institute is a unit with more than 100 workers. When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" held sway, more than 40 cadres and scientific-technical personnel in the institute were labeled as "special agents," "counterrevolutionaries" and so on. Five were persecuted to death, two were disabled and a dozen were injured. The contingent of scientific-technical personnel and scientific research workers was seriously handicapped.

Thus, this institute was tightly controlled by a few persons. For nearly 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four," they did not lead the masses in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four"--not even once. Nor did they bring their own problems to light. No meetings on exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" were held. The line and policy of the 11th National CCP Congress were not implemented. They refused to exonerate the cadres and scientific-technical personnel who had been persecuted, and forbade the masses to discuss matters concerning implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals. They even threatened people with "disciplinary action against those who spread news via the grapevine."

When the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and investigate their pernicious influence began, they created public opinion which claimed that neither cohorts nor diehard followers of the gang were present in the institute and, therefore, nothing needed to be investigated. The secretary of the provincial party branch who was also the No 1 leader in the institute even said that the "gang of four" had "no influence" in the institute. The "investigation team" personally led by the deputy secretary of that party branch conducted no investigations over a long period of time. It only suppressed and struck at those who exposed its problems and who reported to higher-level organs the situation at the institute.

But the lid could no longer be kept on. Under the guidance of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and amid the favorable situation of the nationwide struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the cadres and scientific-technical personnel in this institute waged resolute struggle against these few people who attempted to go against the tide of history. Many scientific-technical personnel went to their offices to question them, and clearly pointed out that their refusal to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and their suppression of the masses who did so were aimed at protecting their own skin. The scientific-technical personnel also wrote big-character posters, asking these few leaders: "What kind of stand are you people taking?"

Fearing neither suppression nor persecution, the cadres and scientific-technical personnel in the institute broke the blockade set up by these few leaders and waged tit for tat struggle against them. At the same time, cadres and scientific-technical personnel also reported to the higher-level leading organs in order to expose the serious problems at this institute.

The Honan Provincial CCP Committee paid full attention to the institute's serious situation and abolished on a timely basis the "investigation team" which was tightly controlled by that deputy secretary. It also recently sent out a work team to be stationed in the institute, to take organizational measures against those who tried to cover up problems and to stop them from exercising leadership. The provincial CCP committee instructed these people to check on themselves and give an account of their own problems pending further investigation and action.

At the same time, it also boldly aroused the masses to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four" in close connection with actual conditions in the institute and to thoroughly investigate the individuals involved and incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state leadership.

A few people in the Honan Tobacco and Beet Industry Scientific Research Institute tried to keep on this lid of class struggle for nearly for 2 years. But now this lid has been finally blasted off and people are extremely happy. At present, the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in this research institute is gradually deepening. The spirit of cadres and scientific-technical personnel is higher than ever before. They have emancipated their minds and demonstrated their strong fighting will. Even those who have been sick and hospitalized have hurriedly returned to the institute to take part in the struggle. A new, vigorous atmosphere has replaced the former dullness.

In this regard, NCNA adds the following editor's note:

The incident at the Honan Tobacco and Beet Industry Scientific Research Institute was indeed shocking. In this institute, a few people who tried to cover up problems occupied leading posts. After nearly 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," problems are still being covered up. The pernicious influence of the "gang of four" remains widespread in the institute. Cadres and scientific-technical personnel are still being subjected to persecution and suppression. In this kind of unit, how can the enthusiasm of scientific-technical personnel be whipped up, the work of scientific research be promoted, and the guidelines of the National Science Conference be implemented?

The incident at the Honan Tobacco and Beet Industry Scientific Research Institute is not an individual one. In some units and localities, the struggle between those who cover up problems and those who expose problems and between those who conduct investigations and those who oppose investigations remains acute and fierce. We must not treat it lightly. In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" we must continue to pay close attention to investigation work and never relax our efforts.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CONDEMNS CADRES WHO TAKE REVENGE

OW151426Y Peking NCNA in English 1326 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Sep (HSINHUA)--A commentary in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY condemns cadres who take revenge as committing a crime. It says: "By suppressing democracy and taking revenge against people, such cadres violate party discipline and the law. Serious cases should be punished accordingly."

The article says that the majority of cadres conscientiously observe democratic centralism, consult the masses and listen to their opinions in handling matters. "However, a few party members and cadres are infected with the bad style of work of the Kuomintang reactionaries. There are serious manifestations of this bad style in some areas and units due to the remaining influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four."

To prove its point, the paper prints a letter from Chiang Feng-chu, a cashier at a machinery plant in east China's Wenzhou City. In March 1973, the cashier criticized a leader of the factory who, in disregard of regulations, recruited new workers at will and forged part of the payroll. She was therefore criticized, beaten, deprived of her wages and removed from her job. Persecution lasted until October of last year. The Wenzhou prefectural party committee took the decision this year to remove the cadre responsible and expel him from the party. At the same time, it commended Chiang Feng-chu on her persistent struggle, restored her to her job as cashier and compensated her for her lost pay.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY points out that the decision of the prefectural party committee was absolutely necessary and correct in protecting the people's democratic rights and personal safety.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES ENTERPRISE FUNDS

HK190230Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 2 Sep 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Wu Ching-lien [0702 2417 8834], Chou Shu-lien [0719 3219 5571] and Wang Hai-po [3076 3189 3134]: "Establish and Improve the System of Retaining Earnings for Enterprise Funds"]

[Excerpts] The "Decision of the CCP Central Committee on Some Problems of Accelerating Industrial Development (draft)" clearly stipulates that a state industrial enterprise may reserve a proportion of its profits for its funds after fulfilling the state plan. This is an entirely correct and very wise decision and is of vital significance in improving an enterprise's business management. The current task placed before us is to quickly work out a method of retaining and using enterprise funds, restore the system of inspection and reward which was disrupted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" many years ago and continuously sum up experience and make improvements on the basis of experience, so that the party Central Committee's decision policy may be carried out on a solid basis.

Our country formerly had a system of inspection and reward for industrial enterprises. When the economic accounting system was initially enforced, an enterprise retained a certain portion of its profits gained by fulfilling or overfulfilling its basic plan--its financial targets--and established a bonus system. This practice was later changed so that an enterprise retained funds by taking a certain portion of its profits according to the total amount of wages paid after fulfilling its basic targets. These funds which were retained from profits could be used to improve the collective welfare of the enterprise's workers and staff, reward the advanced workers, strengthen labor protection and improve production technology. Practice shows that establishing a system of enterprise funds plays a big role in giving material awards to an enterprise's workers as a group and in arousing the enthusiasm of an enterprise and its staff and workers.

Is it "a revisionist material incentive" to establish enterprise funds to reward an enterprise which has done its work well? Of course not. The fallacy of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in vilifying the socialist policy of "to each according to his work" as "revisionist material incentive" has already been refuted down to the last point.

[paragraph continues]

"To each according to his work" is a socialist economic principle. Once this principle is implemented, socialist productive forces will develop and the socialist system of public ownership will be consolidated. If this principle is violated, the development of socialist productive forces will be impeded and the socialist system of public ownership will be damaged or even destroyed. This is an objective inevitability which has been proven time and again by the practice of socialist construction.

Using enterprise funds to give material rewards to an enterprise which has run its business well embodies the principle of paying simultaneous attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. When this method has been adopted, the enterprise workers will perform their duties well as a group and will make great contributions to the state. As a result, the enterprise will have more funds and the individuals will earn greater income. In this way, the collective interests of an enterprise and the individual interests of the workers will be closely combined with their contributions to the state. In this context, first of all, one must do more work in order to get more pay. Moreover, only when the state receives more benefits can the enterprise and the workers also obtain more benefits. This is a manifestation of the socialist spirit of combining the interests of the collective with those of the individuals.

The socialist target of profits is a target used to check on the operations of an enterprise when carrying out socialist economic emulation drives and economic accounting. It is simply a means of attaining the goal of socialist production, that is, meeting the needs of the workers. An enterprise's profits are in direct proportion to the results of its production but in inverse proportion to its consumption. Therefore, when production is carried out according to plan, products are sold at prices specified by the state and other relevant state rules are observed, the level of profits of an enterprise or the level of accomplishment of the plan regarding profits will comprehensively reflect the good or bad operation of an enterprise. The above premise shows that the more profits an enterprise obtains, the better it has been run and the more it will benefit the whole society.

Of course, when we confirm the socialist nature of the system of auditing the profits and retaining some of the profits and confirm the necessity of this system, we do not mean to say that this system is perfect and needs no improvement. This system was formerly practiced in our country and there were indeed some defects. However, these defects had to do with the ways of doing things and not with the basic principles. Its main defect was not that the profit target was taken as a means to examine the conditions of operation of an enterprise and to give the workers material rewards through the enterprise funds. It was defective chiefly because: First, this examination was not thorough enough and the state of fulfillment of the profit target often failed to accurately reflect the good or bad operation of an enterprise, so that the welfare of one enterprise might be much better or worse than that of another enterprise. Second, the method of retaining and using enterprise funds was not good enough, the amount of funds was too small and the scope of use of these funds was too narrow, so that the workers and staff members did not show close concern for the operation of the enterprise through the angle of material interests. In view of this situation, we should orient our work thus: We should improve the leadership over planning an industrial enterprise and the system governing economic accounting and make full use of such economic levers as prices, taxes and interests, so that the profit target may more correctly reflect this enterprise's conditions of operation. We should appropriately increase the amount of enterprise funds and the proportion of the workers' incomes derived from the enterprise funds, so that the level of income of all workers will be more closely related to the entire situation of operation of their enterprise.

To overcome the defects in the system of economic accounting and rewards for enterprises during the period of the first two 5-year plans, the party Central Committee pointed out in the "Working Rules For State Industrial Enterprises (draft)"--(the "70 points")--promulgated for trial practice in 1961; the state draws a "five-fixed quota system" for the enterprises, that is, a fixed production plan and scale; fixed personnel and organs; a fixed amount of consumption of major raw materials, fixed tangible assets and circulating capital; and fixed ties of cooperation. The enterprises make "five guarantees" to the state, that is, a guarantee of variety, quality and quantity of products; a guarantee of not exceeding the total amount of wages; a guarantee of accomplishing the production cost plan; a guarantee of submitting profits to the state according to plan; and a guarantee of the lifespan of major equipment. "Having overfulfilled the 'five-guarantee' tasks based on the 'five-fixed' policy, an enterprise may--in accordance with the principle of greater awards for greater output and in accordance with the set ratio--retain a portion of the profits to be submitted to the state and use it as bonus funds. An enterprise which fails to accomplish the 'five-guarantee' tasks will not get these bonus funds." "While accomplishing the 'five-guarantee' tasks, an enterprise may reduce its personnel and use the portion of wages thus saved to increase the bonuses for its workers and staff members according to state rules and improve the welfare of its workers and staff members." Although this method still has to be continuously improved in trial practice, its main orientation is correct.

To perfect the system of retaining and using enterprise funds, it seems necessary to break with two incorrect ideas.

There is a traditional idea that no matter how the enterprises within the economy under the whole-people ownership are run, the workers and staff members should enjoy equal treatment regarding wages and welfare; otherwise the nature of whole-people ownership will be violated. We hold just the opposite view. What is the purpose of implementing the principle of "to each according to his work" within the economy under the whole-people ownership? Renumeralations for individuals should be specified in light of the conditions of work performed. This should indicate not only the difference between the performances of the workers but also the difference between the tasks accomplished by different enterprises. Therefore, adjusting the workers' income in accordance with the performances of individual workers and in light of the contributions their enterprises have made to the state is compatible with and not against the necessity of implementing the principle of "to each according to his work" within the economy under the whole-people ownership.

Another traditional idea is that material awards may be given to ordinary workers and staff members but not to leading cadres because the cadres should have a higher degree of political consciousness. Of course, it is correct to impose higher political demands on leading cadres than on the masses. But it is incorrect to take this as the reason not to give material awards to cadres. Lenin once commented on this problem, pointing out: Bonuses "should be used to award the capable and devoted economic workers who have bravely and conscientiously discharged their duties." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 415) "The Political Bureau firmly demands that the reward system be practiced and rewards given as widely as possible to the responsible persons who have worked quickly, increased output and promoted domestic and foreign trade." (Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 33, p 167) In this spirit, we should consider appropriate changes to the salary scale of the leading cadres of enterprises and managerial organs, so that a portion of their income will vary with the conditions of work done by the unit under their leadership. This will greatly urge the leading cadres to study technology and management, conscientiously accomplish the tasks assigned them by the party and the people and contribute toward quickening the pace of building a modern, powerful socialist country.

Any change in the economic management system involves complicated problems in various fields. It is necessary to carry out deep investigations, systematic study and extensive discussions to find out the best plan and make the change a success. [paragraph continues]

To achieve this end, strenuous efforts will be necessary and hardships and setbacks inevitable. However, as long as we are not daunted by hardships and provided we are bold in practice and probe into and study problems, we can surely perfect the inspection and reward systems of our enterprises, open up a new situation for socialist economic management and push the national economy to develop quickly.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS OBTAIN HARD CURRENCY LOANS

0W190836Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 19 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--More than 2,000 plants throughout China including the Peking No 2 woolen mill have obtained hard currency bank loans to import equipment to produce goods for export. This new practice is aimed at expanding exports.

The Peking mill broke ground for construction of a 5,000 spindle knitting wool workshop in 1973. Advanced equipment from abroad was purchased through a loan granted by the Bank of China. The workshop went into production in 1976 and repaid the loan the same year.

In the past Peking imported 200 tons of knitting wool annually at a cost of 600,000 U.S. dollars to produce knitwear for sales abroad. Limit on quantity prevented expansion of exports and made it difficult to increase variety. The No 2 mill now produces more knitting wool than the city used to import. The city has increased exports of woolen knitwear in greater variety.

STATE CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION TO INCREASE URBAN HOUSING

0W150615Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 15 Sep 78 0W

[Excerpts] Peking, 15 Sep--The State Construction Commission [kuo chia chien she wei yuan hui 0948 1367 1696 6080 1201 0765 2585] recently held a meeting on the construction of living quarters in urban areas in order to study how to accelerate the construction of urban living quarters. The meeting started on 7 September and ended on 13 September. Before the meeting, leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council had given important instructions on many occasions. Ku Mu, vice premier of the State Council, attended and addressed the session. The representatives at the meeting said: Since nationwide liberation, this is the first time in 29 years a meeting has been convened on the work concerning living quarters construction. This shows the concern for the broad masses of people expressed by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

The meeting discussed the 1979-1985 national plan for urban living quarters construction. According to this plan, the total investment in building urban living quarters throughout the country in the next 7 years is equal to the total investment used in building living quarters in the 28 years since nationwide liberation. To insure the success of the plan, the meeting called on all localities and concerned departments to effectively solve the problems concerning funds, building materials, construction labor force and plans for living quarters construction.

The meeting proposed that the major sources of the funds needed in building living quarters should come from three channels--state investment, funds raised by the localities themselves and funds raised by the enterprises themselves. In the future, a certain amount of funds should be allocated from the state's investment in capital construction for building living quarters in strict accordance with a prescribed amount.

Except for use in capital construction and operating support-agriculture industries, the funds raised by the localities themselves should principally be used in building living quarters for staff members and workers. As to the funds raised by the enterprises themselves, those enterprises owned by the whole people should use the "enterprise funds" and "funds for renovation and modification of living quarters for staff members and workers" in living quarters construction and repairs, while those owned by the collectives should use after tax accumulations in building living quarters. In addition, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have approved that the state will this year begin to allocate a certain subsidy each year for urban living quarters construction to accelerate the construction of living quarters for staff members and workers.

The meeting emphasized: It is necessary to work out proper plans for urban living quarters construction. The construction of living quarters should be integrated with the plan for transforming old cities and building modern new ones. Unified action in planning, investment, design, construction, allocation and management should be taken in building urban living quarters in the future.

At the meeting, the comrades from Shanghai, Harbin, Sian, Wuhsi and Ichang municipalities, Chekiang Province and the Tsitsihar rolling stock plant reported their experiences in accelerating urban living quarters construction.

Additional Report

OW161338Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Sep (HSINHUA)--More urban housing is to go up in the next seven years than in the past 28, or more than the total of city housing in China prior to liberation. Both state and collective enterprises may now use part of their profits to build housing for their own workers and staff, in addition to building on central and local government funds. A plan to increase investments in city dwellings was worked out at a housing conference here from September 9 to 13. Sponsored by the State Capital Construction Commission, this was the first meeting of its kind ever held in China.

In 28 years since liberation, the total floor space of new urban dwellings has been bigger than for all the houses in Chinese cities before liberation. But housing is still far short of the needs in many cities and towns, especially in a number of cities which are densely populated and have a fast-growing industry.

The housing conference called for rational planning to ensure that the building of new houses will be accompanied by the transformation of old cities and the construction of new ones. The conference decided to set up special companies to build urban residences and drafted measures for supplying building materials.

NCNA REPORTS ON CHINESE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW181239Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

["Current state of agricultural production in China"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--Grain crops are doing well in most parts of China. In some areas, harvesting is already underway.

The autumn harvest accounts for two thirds of total annual grain production in China. This summer's wheat harvest and early rice output were over 10 million tons more than last year, in spite of severe spring drought.

Peasants along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River are combatting drought, which has affected most parts of the area. Some losses are expected although places with better irrigation facilities are doing their best to ensure the best possible harvest. In other rice-producing provinces south of the Yangtze, peasants are stepping up late-stage cultivation of the crops. Northern provinces are putting emphasis on maize, a high-yielding crop. Peasants are hoeing fields to increase soil temperature to encourage earlier ripening of crops. They are also top-dressing sweet potatoes.

According to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's report at the Fifth National People's Congress earlier this year, China aims to produce 400 million tons of grain a year by 1985 and to increase agricultural output value by 4 to 5 percent annually between 1978 and 1985. To this end a number of important measures have either been put into effect or are under consideration throughout the whole country, from central down to local level. A number of national conferences have been held to discuss principles, policies methods and speed of agricultural development. There have been conferences on state farms, farm mechanization and farmland capital construction.

State investment in agriculture accounts for a significantly bigger proportion of this year's national budget compared with last year. The trend will continue into next year. It has also been decided that most local revenue must be used for development of agriculture and for industries that serve agriculture. Production of farm machines, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other materials for agricultural use is expected to rise considerably this year. China is streamlining the farm machine industry on the basis of specialization and cooperation, with the aim of improving quality and raising output. Ten large chemical fertilizer plants, each with a minimum annual capacity of 300,000 tons, will be built by 1985. It has also been decided that each province should build at least one large fertilizer factory out of its own funds. In addition, the various areas are encouraged to build more small and medium sized fertilizer plants.

Farmland capital construction will be sustained on an even larger scale in order to bring about fundamental changes in China's farming. Irrigation facilities were added or improved over 5.6 million hectares during the last winter-spring period. While mass campaigns for building small irrigation works will continue, the state will undertake a number of medium-size and large key projects and step up control projects on the major rivers--the Yellow, the Yangtze, the Huai, the Haiho, the Liacho, the Sunghua and the Pearl rivers. Another project to be speeded up is that of diverting the water of the Yangtze, China's longest, to areas north of the Yellow River.

Agricultural research institutes have been expanded and strengthened. The Farm Mechanization Institute, the Academy of Forestry Sciences and other units that had been disbanded have now been revived. The Field Crops Institute has been expanded and an Institute of Crop Resources and Strains has recently been established; the national seed service was set up in July to standardize seeds for field crops, local branches are also being set up. Preparations are being made to establish seed farms. Other measures include designating some areas as market grain production bases, transforming low-yielding areas and reclaiming land on a large scale.

An important aspect of raising agricultural production is the need to arouse the enthusiasm of the country's 700 million peasants. The party Central Committee has been clearing documents for circulation since the beginning of this year. These call for lightening irrational burdens on the peasants and improving cadre's style of work. In response to these documents, many areas have now implemented the party's rural economic policies, such as the policy in distribution, and in protecting side-line occupations in peasant households. At present, various departments are reviewing and revising the draft of "working regulations of the rural people's communes", to take account of the current situation and today's needs. The regulations cover the nature and basic tasks of the people's communes at the present stage of development, their set-up of management, the right of the basic accounting units to decide their scope of production and distribution, the democratic rights of commune members and the distribution of incomes. The purpose of the revised regulations is to arouse further the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism and promote the growth and expansion of the collective economy of the people's communes.

LONG DRY SPELL IN YANGTZE RIVER AREA REPORTED

OW181837Y Peking NCNA in English 1704 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Sep (HSINHUA)--There has been a long dry spell in some areas along the Yangtze River since the beginning of autumn, following a summer drought. The Central Meteorological Observatory reports that the monthly precipitation dropped to only 50 millimetres in August along the middle and lower reaches of the river, especially in Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces, the eastern part of Hupeh Province, the northeastern part of Hunan Province, and the northern parts of Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces. There were only a few millimetres of precipitation in some of these areas. This was 50 to 90 per cent less than in normal years. There was also little rainfall in part of the Szechwan Basin along the upper reaches of the river. The party organizations in these areas have taken necessary measures to cope with the drought.

RATIONAL TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS EMPHASIZED

OW161110Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Text] The broad masses of staff members and workers on China's transportation front have made remarkable achievements in transporting supplies in a rational way. In the past 6 months, the railway department alone has readjusted some irrational transport plans and reduced more than 4 billion ton-kilometers of unnecessary freight. In addition, by cutting back irrational transportation, the grain department has saved 120 million yuan in freight fees.

Rational transportation means transportation via the most reasonable and economical route and means of conveyance, and achieving more, faster, better and more economical results in transporting goods. Rational transportation calls for reducing or eliminating such irrational phenomena as transporting the same kind of goods back and forth, transporting products excessively long distances, repetitious transportation [chung fu yun shu 6850 5958 6663 6551] and inefficient transportation.

At a recent national meeting on exchanging experiences in rational transportation, representatives from various localities and departments comprehensively exchanged experiences. They unanimously held that China's transportation front has a great potential and that an important way to fully tap this potential is to transport goods rationally. They also held that there are many ways to achieve rational transportation and plenty of room for improvement.

The representatives pointed out: In the long run, our industries must be located rationally and enterprises must have good internal coordination in order to organize rational transportation. At present, we should first conduct studies and investigations. When we plan the distribution of goods, we should decide the transportation routes according to the rational flow of goods. For example, the transportation of coal, a bulk cargo, accounts for approximately one-third of the total freight by rail and water. When various departments and localities concerned were formulating this year's coal supply distribution plan, they carefully studied the situation and closely coordinated with one another in order to improve the coal transportation plan. As a result, they reduced 1.9 billion ton-kilometers of unnecessary transportation and saved some 18 million yuan in freight fees.

The representatives held that developing locally produced supplies can reduce the amount of goods transported long distances. In the past, Taching oilfield annually imported more than 1 million tons of building materials from Liaoning and Kirin provinces. This year, the building material department in Heilungkiang Province expanded its production and supplied Taching oilfield with all the needed building materials, thus shortening the transportation distance by more than 800 kilometers and enabling Taching oilfield to save some 7.4 million yuan in freight fees. The representatives also discussed the joint transportation by water and land and the advantages of transportation by water.

In practice, the representatives who attended the national meeting on exchanging experiences in rational transportation are keenly aware that to organize rational transportation is part of the long-range plan for achieving more, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. They held that the industrial, transport, commerce and capital construction departments must step up cooperation and coordination and do a good job in rational transportation in order to create favorable conditions for bringing about the fast development of the national economy.

PRC HEIGHTENS DEVELOPMENT OF NEW RAILROADS

0W190734Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 19 Sep 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 19 Sep (HSINHUA)--China is now building a railway on the Tsinghai-Tibetan Plateau 4,000 metres above sea level. Another line in the desert area of southern Sinkiang is also under construction.

The construction quotas met in the first seven months of this year were more than three times those for the same 1977 period..

Ten trunk lines are to be built and eight old lines and seven key stations modernized by the end of this year. The projects will connect coal-producing centres, iron and steel bases, coastal cities and inland industrial cities. This will aid development of the coal, iron and steel industries producing for domestic use as well as for foreign trade.

One of the lines scheduled for construction or modernization is a section from Hantan City in north China's Hopei Province to railway in Changchih City in Shansi Province. This is a part of a trunk line linking Taian City in east China and Chingyuan City in northwest China. It is one of six lines to be built by 1985.

The 800-kilometre-long line between Chicheng City in central China's Hupeh Province and Liuchow City in southwest China's Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region is now under construction. Construction of the embankment is to be completed by the end of this year.

Work on double-tracking lines is being accelerated. Work is in progress on the 1,300-kilometre-long Tientsin-Pukou line which links the industrial city of Tientsin in the north and Pukou city in the east and on the 2,300-kilometre-long Peking-Canton line.

Construction and modernization of the railways in China is moving towards electrification. Four new electrified lines are now under way. Automatic traffic control system and electronic computers are to be used on the railways. Automation will raise the carrying capacity and improve working conditions for the railway workers.

At present, China is heavily dependent on the railways for transportation. All provinces and autonomous regions apart from Tibet have railways. The present total length of lines is double what it was in 1949. Szechwan in southwest China is the province with the largest population. Yet before liberation it had not a single railway. Today, there are five rail lines including one that is electrified.

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INTERMENT CEREMONY HONORS PERSECUTED 'GANG' VICTIM

OW170604Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 15 Sep 78 OW

[Text] A ceremony for interring the ashes of Comrade (Lin Chih-yuan), former bureau director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, was held 30 August at the auditorium of the Papaoshan revolutionary cemetery in Peking.

Comrade (Lin Chih-yuan) died in November 1969 at the age of 59 as a result of cruel persecution by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pursued by Lin Piao and the gang four. Comrade (Lin Chih-yuan) warmly loved the great leader Chairman Mao, faithfully carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and actively contributed to the party and revolution. He steadfastly supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and waged a persistent struggle against the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and the director of the International Liaison Department, sent wreaths. Attending the interment ceremony were 400 people including Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the International Liaison Department, and Comrade (Lin Chih-yuan's) family member.

ANWEI REHABILITATES WORKER WHO DEFENDED TENG HSIAO-PING

Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The party committee of the Anhwei vinylon fiber mill held a rally to rehabilitate its persecuted worker (Fan Wen-huai) on 4 September. "The rally commended his revolutionary spirit of struggling against the gang of four and of complaining about the injustice done to Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping. The rally also rehabilitated comrades who were incriminated in this miscarriage of justice.

"Comrade (Fan Wen-huai) is a powerful fighter in opposing the gang of four. When the gang of four ran amuck, he represented the will of the people and repeatedly and publicly exposed renegade Chiang Ching's ugly attempt to be empress. He also complained about the injustice done to Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping who was smeared by the gang of four. For his fearless revolutionary spirit, Comrade (Fan Wen-huai) was cruelly persecuted by the gang of four and the gang's Anhwei agent. He was stigmatized as an active counter-revolutionary and was imprisoned on 7 April 1976."

Following the smashing of the gang of four, the gang's Anhwei agent took perverted actions. Therefore, the grievance of Comrat. (Fan Wen-huai) was not redressed. After the issuance of the party Central Committee's instruction on solving the leadership problem of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and after the repudiation of the crimes of the gang of four and the gang's Anhwei agent, his grievance was still not redressed. At that time, the intermediate court of Chaohu Prefecture had not passed a final verdict on the case of Comrade (Fan Wen-huai) and a few people in the Anhwei vinylon fiber mill tried in every possible way to obstruct the reexamination of this miscarriage of justice involving Comrade (Fan Wen-huai).

"The principal responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee recently gave explicit instructions on Comrade (Fan Wen-huai's) appeal and sent a fact-finding group to investigate the case. His grievance was thus completely redressed.

"Attending the rally on rehabilitating Comrade (Fan Wen-huai) were Meng Chia-chin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Hua Ping-cheng), vice president of the provincial higher people's court; (Chen Yun-hsing), deputy secretary of the party committee of the provincial organs; (Sun Li-yu), deputy secretary of the Chaohu Prefectural CCP Committee; (Wang Chu-lia), deputy director of the provincial textile bureau; representatives of the Organization Department of the provincial CCP committee, and leading comrades of units concerned. At the beginning of the rally, the intermediate people's court announced its decision to change its verdict on the miscarriage of justice involving Comrade (Fan Wen-huai)." The Anhwei vinylon fiber mill's party committee announced its decision on rehabilitating Comrade (Fan Wen-huai). In his speech at the rally, Comrade Meng Chia-chin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, extended his sympathy to Comrade (Fan Wen-huai) on behalf of the industry and communications office of the provincial revolutionary committee. He also highly praised Comrade (Fan Wen-huai's) fearless revolutionary spirit in the 11th line struggle of the party. He encouraged the participants to learn from Comrade (Fan Wen-huai).

In his speech at the rally, young worker Comrade (Fan Wen-huai) said that wise leader Chairman Hua and the new provincial CCP committee have saved him. He said that he is determined to correctly and comprehensively understand Mao Tsetung Thought and to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua on the new Long March.

"During the rally, Comrade (Chang Yen-hsiu), deputy secretary of the Anhwei vinylon fiber mill's party committee, made a self-criticism on behalf of the mill's party committee."

NCNA ON DROPPING CRIME RATE IN MAANSHAN, ANHWEI

OW151351Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hefei, 14 Sep--The Maanshan Municipal CCP Committee in Anhwei Province has made strides in keeping social order. At present, the crime rate has dropped noticeably. The people have praised the good social order, clean streets and improved social atmosphere in the municipality. Because of the "gang of four's" sabotage of the socialist legal system and incitation of anarchism, social order in Maanshan Municipality was seriously disrupted and destroyed a few years ago. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the Maanshan municipal party committee strengthened the work to maintain social order by carrying out several consolidations, achieving certain results. However, because the pernicious influence and effects of the "gang of four" had not been completely eliminated, social order remained basically unchanged. Criminal incidents involving speculation, hooliganism, theft, gang fights and embezzlement of state property occurred from time to time. To radically change this situation, the Maanshan municipal party committee decided to fully mobilize the masses and concentrate efforts to wage a vigorous people's war to keep social order, eliminate evil trends and practices and strengthen management over social order.

In the course of consolidating social order, the municipal party committee gave full scope to the leading role of public security agencies and, after organizing forces from all departments, coordinated with and assisted public security agencies in taking the initiative to arrest the elements who had disrupted social order and violated laws. In the course of consolidating social order, the Maanshan municipal party committee also organized all departments and units and adopted various ways to create revolutionary public opinion and strengthen the socialist legal system.

In order to strictly enforce law and discipline, eliminate the handful of criminals and educate the masses of people, the Maanshan municipal party committee recently severely sanctioned 23 criminals who had seriously disrupted social order; at the same time, it called a meeting to commend the activists in keeping social order.

LATE CHEKIANG PARTY SECRETARY REHABILITATED

OW151230Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpt] Comrade (Yeh Te), former secretary of the party committee and vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, died in Peking on 27 June 1967 at the age of 55 due to persecution by the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the gang of four. A ceremony to inter the ashes of Comrade (Yeh Te) and rehabilitate him was held in Hangchow on 11 September 1978. Wreaths were sent from the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Ministry of Culture and the National Federation of Literary and Art Circles, as well as from responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Tien Ying, Chen Wei-ta, Wang Fang, Wang Chia-yang, (Wang Kuo-ping) and (Liu Yu-fu). Wreaths were also sent from Lin Hu-chia, Huang Cu-tung, Chou Yang, Ho Ching-chih, Lin Mo-han, Pa Chin and Hua Chun-wu.

The ceremony was presided over by Wang Chia-yang, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of its Propaganda Department. (Yu Huan-hsi), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, delivered the eulogy.

CHEKIANG CEREMONY COMMEMORATES PERSECUTED ACTOR

OW171836Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Mr Chang Ying-chieh, also known as Kai Chiao-tien, a prominent Peking Opera actor in China, was cruelly persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four with their fallacious theory that literature and art is under the dictatorship of a sinister line. Hating this injustice, he died on 15 January 1971 at the age of 83. To implement the party's policies on intellectuals and restore Mr Chang Ying-chieh's good reputation, a ceremony for interring the urn containing Mr Chang Ying-chieh's ashes was held in Hangchow on 16 September 1978.

Wreaths were sent from the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese Stage Artists Association, the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and revolutionary committee, the Chekiang provincial committee of the CPPCC and the Kaoyang County CCP Committee and revolutionary committee of Hopei Province. Wreaths were also sent by responsible persons of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and revolutionary committee, including Tieh Ying, Li Feng-ping, Chen Wei-ta, Wang Fang, (Chu Chi), Wang Chia-yang and Chai Hsi-wu. There were also wreaths from Tan Chen-lin, Shen Yen-ping, Huo Shih-lien, Lin Hu-chia, Chi Yen-ming, Chou Wei-chih, (Ho Ting-fu), Lin Mo-han, Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Pa Chin and Tsao Yu.

The ceremony for interring the urn containing Mr Chang Ying-chieh's ashes was presided over by Chai Hsi-wu, Standing Committee member of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Wang Chia-yang, Standing Committee member of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

In his speech, Wang said: Mr Chang Ying-chieh, also known as Kai Chiao-tien, was a native of Kaoyang County, Hopei. He was born to a poor peasant's family in 1888. He started to learn Peking Opera when he was 8. During his career of more than 70 years on the stage, he acquired very high artistic skills. He had a unique style in Peking Opera and won a very high reputation.

He said: Mr Chang Ying-chieh supported great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and the Communist Party of China and loved socialist China. He was concerned about state affairs and took an active part in political movements. He took Premier Chou's earnest teaching "keep learning and transforming yourself when you live to old age" as his motto. His virtue is worth our learning.

FOOCHOW PLA UNITS HOLD RALLY ON MILITIA WORK

HK180959Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] The leading organs of the Foochow PLA units recently held a rally to convey the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. Li Chih-min, Lung Fei-hu and Liao Hai-kuang, leading comrades of the Foochow PLA units, and cadres at and above platoon level stationed in Foochow, 1,000 people altogether, attended the rally. The party committee of the Foochow PLA units has attached great importance to conveying and implementing well the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference.

After listening to the reports on the situation regarding this conference, the party committee looked into specific measures for strengthening leadership over militia work. In connection with the actual situation, Commander Yang Cheng-wu gave important instructions on six problems--the importance of militia work, exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four, militia training, building the ranks of people's armed forces departments' cadres and full-time armed forces' cadres, militia work for preparedness against war and militia guard duty and strengthening leadership over militia work.

Deputy Political Commissar Liao Hai-kuang first read the inscriptions for the National Militia Work Conference of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the Military Commission. Deputy Commander Lung Fei-hu presided over the rally and conveyed the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. Political Commissar Li Chih-min delivered an important speech. He demanded that all PLA units and militiamen penetratingly study, extensively publicize and seriously implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, restore and carry forward the excellent traditions of militia work and quickly promote militia work.

Political Commissar Li pointed out in his speech: The militia is the firm foundation for waging a people's war. The more modern the war, the more we must give play to the might of the three-in-one armed forces combination and the more we must emphasize the role and function of the militia. In particular, we are on the frontline of coastal defense and shoulder the glorious task of always being prepared to liberate Taiwan. Doing militia work well is of special significance. In his speech, Political Commissar Li gave a specific instruction on further strengthening militia building. Political Commissar Li stressed: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and in the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day, we must quickly score achievements in militia work, raise the building of the PLA units and militia to a new level and make still greater contributions to making good preparations for liberating Taiwan and for the war against aggression and to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

KIANGSI MEETING DISCUSSES ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE

HK160718Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees who are responsible for industry. Responsible comrades of organs under the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees also attended the meeting. The main purpose of the forum was to implement Chairman Hua's important instructions and the spirit of the State Economic Commission's telephone conference and to further mobilize industry and communications workers to do still better in production and fulfill and overfulfill this year's plans. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the committee, spoke at the forum. Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the committee, gave a summation report. Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the committee, spoke about turning losses into profits.

The participants pointed out: The situation on the province's industry and communications front from January to August was good. However, there are still many problems awaiting solution. "The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has already won great victory, but we must still make arduous efforts to win complete victory. There is still a lot to be done to complete investigation work. Eliminating the pernicious influence and healing the internal wounds are even more protracted and arduous tasks. So far, we have only fought a skirmish in the two blows struggle and we must deepen the movement. Although there has been a great development in the mass movement to learn from Taching and build Taching-type enterprises, there are still many problems. Implementation of the 10-point decision on industry has only just started and much work has yet to be begun. Since the beginning of July, certain imbalances have appeared in industrial production.

We must seriously view these problems, grasp the work of solving them and rapidly promote industrial production."

The forum demanded that the industry, communications and capital construction fronts resolutely implement Chairman Hua's important instruction on striving to do still better in production. By the end of September, total value of output should amount to more than 75 percent of the year's quota. To fulfill this task it is necessary to get a good grasp of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The meeting pointed out: "The drought this year started early and developed quickly. It has lasted a long time and is one of the worst in the province's history. This has caused difficulties not only for agricultural production but also for industrial production and construction. The industrial, communications and capital construction departments have voluntarily allowed agriculture to take priority in electricity supplies in order to fight drought. Since the beginning of July, power consumed in fighting the drought affecting agriculture has accounted for more than 40 percent of the province's power supply. Viewing the present situation, the drought is continuing to develop and industry must continue to give way to agriculture in regard to power supplies. The difficulties objectively exist. The current problem is how to correctly view the difficulties. We must face the difficulties squarely, mobilize all forces and take practical action to overcome the difficulties. We must certainly not become passive and do nothing to overcome the difficulties."

Power supply in Kanchou Prefecture in August was 11 percent less than in July, while the total value of industrial output rose by 10 percent. So long as great efforts are made, the difficulties can be overcome.

The participants held: "The current outstanding problem in industry and communications is electricity. We must devote great efforts to grasping electricity. We must grasp power generation and consumption. We must get a good grasp of thermal electricity and insure the fulfillment of the September plan for generating electricity. The electric power departments must unwaveringly fulfill the plans which they themselves put forward and do everything possible to increase output by keeping more equipment in good working order, by making innovations and tapping potentials, by improving equipment, by insuring production safety, by finishing their capital construction projects, by [words indistinct], by improving the quality of supply and by improving maintenance work. The current problem is that the drought is threatening power generation by the thermal power stations. The prefectures, municipalities and counties concerned must view this problem seriously and carry out their work in an all-round way to insure water supplies for the thermal power stations. We must do everything possible to use all the diesel generators in the province so as to increase the sources of power supply.

"In order to promote thermal power generation, coal extraction and transportation must also be promoted. We must be careful in consuming electricity while supplies are short. Before the drought is relieved, we must continue to insure power supplies for fighting drought affecting agriculture. This is a problem related to the overall situation. The industrial departments must spontaneously do this work well." The prefectures and municipalities must do a good job of ideological work for the masses and make great efforts to economize on power consumption in daily life.

The meeting called on industry and communications in the province to do well in conducting Quality Month. It is necessary to recognize the importance of product quality and to formulate measures and plans for improving quality. In capital construction, it is necessary to concentrate forces to insure the completion of key projects. Construction work not covered by the plans is strictly prohibited.

KIANGSI TO HOLD MILITIA CONGRESS IN OCTOBER

HK181008Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the provincial military district recently issued a circular announcing that, with the approval of the provincial CCP committee, it has been decided that the Third Kiangsi Provincial Militia Congress will be held in October this year. "The tasks of the congress include holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, implementing the line of the 11th party congress, extensively and penetratingly conveying and implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's and the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging militia building, restoring and carrying forward the excellent traditions of militia work, summing up and exchanging experience, commending the progressive, vigorously strengthening militia building and making still greater contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period and to implementing the strategic policy decision of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle, on bringing about great order in the army and on being prepared against war." There will be 1,200 delegates to the congress, most of whom will be representatives of the progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily, leading cadres of the party, government, army and quarters concerned will also participate. Provincial-level delegations and prefectural and municipal delegations should be organized as units. "The delegates to the congress should be persons who have resolutely supported the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, assiduously studied Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, taken a firm and clear-cut stand in the 11th line struggle, actively waged the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, made a good showing in politics, ideology, work and work style and scored outstanding achievements in vigorously strengthening militia building." The delegates should be recommended by the masses, nominated by the leadership and, after democratic consultation, examined and reported by the party committees of military subdistricts and garrisons.

The circular points out: "With a view to making good preparations for the congress, a preparatory group will be established with Comrade Hsin Chun-chieh as the group leader and with Comrades (Hsieh Jui), (Li Chien-ming), (Kung Shui-i), (Yang Shang-kun), Chang Li-Hsiung, (Han Kuang), (Hsu Peng) and (Wang Chien-yu) as deputy group leaders. The group will set up an office. The posts of the office will be filled by members of the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial military district. The office will be in a small building of No 1 guest house of the provincial military district." The circular demands: "Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must immediately take action, fully mobilize the masses and regard the progress of preparations for the congress as the progress of publicizing and implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference and as the progress of putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects. The militiamen throughout the province must maintain and carry forward the same energy, revolutionary enthusiasm and death-defying spirit as in the previous period of war, vigorously strengthen militia building and greet the holding of the third provincial militia congress with outstanding achievements."

KIANGSU FIRST SECRETARY RETURNS FROM HUNAN, KIANGSI

OW172220Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] While the people of Kiangsu Province closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua in embarking on the new Long March in order to fulfill the general task for the new period, the Kiangsu provincial study-visit delegation led by Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spent more than 20 days in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces studying and visiting.

After the Kiangsu provincial delegation returned, the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee. The meeting called on party organizations at various levels throughout the province and the people of the entire province to learn honorable revolutionary traditions from the people in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces, further launch a mass movement to learn from and catch up with the people in Hunan and strive to speed up the fulfillment of the general task in the new period.

The Kiangsu provincial study-visit delegation arrived in Shanghai on 17 August. Responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee including Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, Tsao Wen-chu, Chih Hsin-shan, Liu Yu-o, Shih Yu-chen, Yin Tzu-min, Kung An-min and Chi Shou-liang and responsible comrades in departments concerned in Hunan Province, went to the airport to greet the Kiangsu provincial delegation and visited members of the Kiangsu provincial delegation where they were staying.

Accompanied by Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other comrades, the Kiangsu provincial delegation visited Shaoshan on 18 and 19 August. They visited the old home of Chairman Mao, the exhibition hall of Chairman Mao's old residence and the Shaoshan Irrigation area, built under the personal command of Chairman Hua.

After visiting Shaoshan, the Kiangsu provincial delegation visited Hsiangtan, Changte, Yuchang, Liyang and Hengyang prefectures and Changsha and Chuchou municipalities accompanied by Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned in Hunan Province. The Kiangsu provincial delegation visited construction sites of farmland improvement projects, advanced communes and production brigades, farms and plants in various localities.

On their return, the members of the Kiangsu provincial delegation visited the site of the 1 August Uprising initiated by Premier Chou and Chairman Chu in Nanchang. During their stay in Nanchang, responsible comrades of the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen and Ti Sheng, went to where they were living to see them. Comrades Ti Sheng and Huang Chih-chen accompanied them on their visit in Nanchang.

After the Kiangsu provincial study-visit delegation returned to Kiangsu, the provincial CCP committee held an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee from 9 to 12 September. The majority of members of the study-visit delegation talked about their gains from the visit and the plans of their respective prefectures, municipalities and departments in further launching the movement to learn from and catch up with Hunan Province. A number of members of the Standing Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee spoke at the meeting. Comrade Hsu Chin-tun made a summing-up speech at its conclusion.

Comrade Hsu Chin-tun pointed out: This trip gave us an opportunity to be profoundly educated. The honorable revolutionary tradition of the people in Hunan and Kiangsi, their fighting spirit in vigorously and rapidly promoting socialist construction, their scientific attitude of studying seriously, daring to create new things and being courageous in searching after truth and their fine work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line are all worth our learning well. It will enable us to further liberate our thinking, broaden our vision, and strengthen our confidence and determination to fulfill the general task in the new period and build Kiangsu into a socialist industrial province at high speed.

Over the past year and more, the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and some provincial-level departments have organized and sent some of their comrades to Hunan to visit and study; many Hunan comrades have also come to our province to introduce their work experiences. During the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference, Comrade Mao Chih-yung visited our province and gave guidance for our work. After our delegation's recent visit to Hunan, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee sent a delegation headed by Comrades Wan ^萬 and Kuo-chih, secretaries of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, to our province to strengthen the revolutionary friendship between our province and Hunan but has also given impetus to the development of

the revolution and construction.

At present, while the whole ~~pa~~ throughout the country are embarking on a new Long March for fulfilling the general task for the new period and accelerating the pace of the four modernizations, with the approval of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee our delegation visited Hunan to learn from its work experiences. This has had great significance for our various tasks at present. We must learn and master the good work experiences, work styles and methods of comrades from Hunan and other fraternal provinces and municipalities, apply them to our province, genuinely make them blossom and bear fruit, and neither disappoint the eager expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee nor the various-level party organizations and masses of people in our province who profoundly care about us.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said: During this visit-study period, we learned more about the brilliant deeds of wise leader Chairman Hua in putting Mao Tsetung Thought into practice. We deeply feel that, during the new Long March for fulfilling the general task for the new period, through our studies we must take Chairman Hua as a brilliant example; persist in and bring into full play the glorious tradition of integrating theory with practice, seeking truth from facts and following a mass line--all initiated by Chairman Mao; have faith in, rely on and be concerned about the masses; bring all positive factors into full play; and strive to accelerate the pace of building a socialist industrial province and a great, modern, socialist country.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said: During the period of our visits, we had one question in mind: how has Hunan accelerated the pace of its construction and what should we do in this regard?

He then cited many facts and mentioned the following four impressions gained during the visit-study period:

1. From upper to lower levels, Hunan Province has a fairly strong concept of taking agriculture as the foundation;
2. It has adopted appropriate methods for correct plans;
3. It has constantly carried out the party's economic policies for the countryside; and
4. It has decided well on key measures and measures and grasped them firmly.

These good experiences of the comrades in Hunan are worthy of our learning.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun concluded: Hunan has gained many work experiences from which we should learn. We also deeply feel that it is an honor and an impetus for us to carry out emulation between our province and Hunan. We must oppose arrogance and complacency, neither stand still nor cease to make progress and neither be arrogant nor short-sighted. We must learn well from Hunan's strong points in order to correct our weak points.

At present, in order to genuinely master the good work experiences, work styles and methods of Hunan and other fraternal provinces and municipalities, we must comprehensively mobilize the cadres and masses, advance to a new phase the development of the mass movements to learn from Taching, Tachai and Hunan and to build a socialist industrial province, and carry out this study movement in a widespread, deep and farsighted manner.

1. We must learn from Hunan's promotion of revolutionary traditions.

Party committees at various levels and the masses of people in Hunan regard the development of Chairman Mao's native place and the bringing into full play of the revolutionary traditions initiated by him as a great honor and a great impetus to their work. Through films, stage shows, exhibits, memorial halls, newspapers, broadcasts, books, and magazines, they propagate Chairman Mao's brilliant thoughts and great deeds and the Hunan people's revolutionary struggle.

In Chingkangshan Prefecture, Kiangsi, propagation of the prefecture's history of revolutionary struggle has been carried out well. Lectures on this subject were held and at the lecture sessions, revolutionary songs were sung.

We should conscientiously learn from the experiences of Hunan and Kiangsi and promote education in revolutionary traditions.

2. We must learn from the advanced experiences of Hunan's party organizations and masses in grasping the key link and running the province well and in carrying out socialist revolution and construction.

3. We must conscientiously learn from the Hunan comrades' revolutionary work style, ceaselessly enhance the level of our leadership, and promote these methods of leadership and work style.

4. We must strengthen economic and technical cooperation with Hunan so we can support each other. We must make contributions to developing the native place of Chairman Mao and we also need the Hunan comrades' help and support.

5. We should regard the work of receiving comrades from other provinces as an important political task and as a good opportunity to learn from them and promote our own work. We must be cordial and sincere, tell the truth when discussing our situation, and relate our achievements and experiences and our weak points, mistakes and problems.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun also outlined concrete proposals related to various current tasks, particularly deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, making great efforts to reap an overall good harvest of autumn crops, vigorously fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1978 National Economic Plan, conscientiously implementing the relevant instructions of the party Central Committee, lessening the peasants' unreasonable burdens, and rectifying the cadres' work style.

PLA'S WANG SHANG-JUNG SPEAKS AT NANKING ACADEMY

OW161413Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The PLA Communications-Engineering Academy held a grand opening ceremony in Nanking on 12 September.

Present were Wang Shang-jung, PLA deputy chief of general staff; Tu Ping, political commissar of Nanking PLA units; Chang Hsi-chin, deputy commander of the Nanking PLA units; Hu Hung, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; Chen Yun-lung, vice chairman of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Chiang Lei), (Chen Hsi-ju) and (Lin Cheng-piao), director, political commissar and deputy director respectively of the Communications Department of the PLA General Staff Department. Also present at the meeting were leading comrades of Nanking PLA units, Kiangsu Military District, Nanking Garrison District and various PLA schools in Nanking.

In his speech, Deputy Chief of General Staff Wang emphatically pointed out: All military schools should race against time to train skilled personnel in order to accomplish the general task for the new period, meet the development of modern science and technology, use modern equipment, organize and command modern joint operations and win in a future war against aggression. They should strive to complete the training of more skilled personnel sooner. They should really work hard instead of engaging in empty talk and should run schools well in a down-to-earth way.

Political Commissar Tu Ping pointed out in his speech: To run military schools well is a task of primary importance. To do so, we must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and implement Chairman Mao's military thinking and military line. To run military schools well is an important task in connection with our endeavor to grasp the key link to run the army well and prepare for war. It is an important way to train cadres and accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of our army.

On behalf of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Hu Hung warmly greeted the members of the academy.

(Ma Ko-shao), commandant of the PLA communications-engineering academy; (Ting Chih-hsiang) representative of the instructors; and (Wang Lien-hsin), representative of the cadets, also spoke at the meeting.

SHANGHAI CONTINUES INVESTIGATION OF GANG'S FOLLOWERS

OW151610Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0203 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 13 Sep--In the course of leading the struggle to investigate the individuals involved and the incidents connected with the conspiratorial activities carried out by the "gang of four," the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee has constantly admonished the cadres against complacency and slackening efforts. It has urged the cadres to seriously improve backward units and guarantee that no one will go through the motions insincerely, make "half-cooked rice" or leave any stone unturned during the investigation.

Since the "gang of four" was overthrown, the Shanghai municipal party committee has followed the instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on "solving problems and helping to stabilize the situation as a whole." It has conducted a large-scale mass investigation while fighting a people's war to expose and criticize the "gang of four." After working hard for more than a year, Shanghai Municipality made remarkable achievements in the investigation by this spring.

The investigation into the major incidents connected with the scheme of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power has in the main been completed. The bourgeois factional setup of the "gang of four" and their followers in Shanghai has been basically destroyed. The class alignments of the leading groups above the district, county and bureau levels have become clear. Most of the grassroots units that were tightly controlled and seriously sabotaged by the "gang of four" and their followers have solved their problems.

This situation has made some comrades think that the investigation is almost done and that all we have to do now is eliminate the gang's pernicious influence. Other comrades have the erroneous idea that it is better to make a less thoroughgoing investigation than making it excessive. Still others think that the mistakes made by some persons are contradictions among the people, that these persons will be exonerated anyway after the investigation and therefore, that whether there is an investigation makes no difference. Some units have even reported to higher authorities that they have already completed their investigation and that they have "withdrawn troops from the battlefield."

The Shanghai municipal party committee regards these erroneous ideas existing among some cadres as very harmful to its efforts to make a thoroughgoing investigation, eradicate all evils and prevent future problems. The municipal party committee has held timely meetings of the responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices and studied and analyzed the status of the investigation in the city. They clearly understand that Shanghai used to be a counterrevolutionary base built by the "gang of four" over many years and that the investigation in Shanghai is arduous because there are comparatively more persons and incidents associated with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power in Shanghai.

The municipal party committee has pointed out: Now we can only say that the investigation of the problems of the great majority of units and individuals has in the main been completed. But we cannot say that the investigation has been completed on all units and all individuals. The development of the movement is uneven. A small number of units have not completed their investigation, and they are in a backward condition. Weak links still exist even in those units in which the investigation has made fast progress and been comparatively successful. Therefore, we have a lot of work to do in order to make the investigation completely successful.

Following the instructions of the municipal party committee, various fronts in Shanghai have emphasized the improvement of backward units this year in order to promote the investigation. They have organized large-scale examinations by the masses to detect backward units.

In the course of improving backward units, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee has made great efforts to strengthen their leading groups and in particular, make proper adjustments of their number one and two men. The municipal party committee regards the leading group as the key to the improvement of backward units.

The municipal party committee this year has found that leading groups of backward units are usually found in the following conditions:

In the first, the principal responsible persons of the leading group closely followed the gang's revisionist line in the past; as they have not yet changed their political stand, they suppress the masses from exposing problems, cover up problems and oppose the investigation in order to protect themselves. In the second, some individuals and incidents in the leading group should be investigated, but merciful and soft-hearted attitudes adopted by the principal responsible persons prevents the investigation from going deeper. In the third, the leading group is soft, lazy and lax; it lacks fighting power and some trouble makers are creating disturbances and causing complaints among the masses.

The municipal party committee has taken various measures to deal with these different conditions. It has resolutely reorganized the leading groups of units in the first condition and thus removed the obstacles.

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It has sent work groups to lead the movement in those units and make new efforts to mobilize the masses and start class struggle there. As for the leading groups of units in the second or the third condition, the municipal party committee has either assigned additional cadres to strengthen them or sent leading cadres from a higher level to work and give specific guidance to investigation work in those units. These measures are highly effective.

SHANGHAI RED CROSS SOCIETY HOLDS FIRST MEETING

OW161326Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Sep 78 CW

[Summary] "The Shanghai Municipal Red Cross Society recently resumed working. On the afternoon of 13 September, the Administrative Council of the Shanghai Municipal Red Cross Society held its first plenum. Comrade Yang Kai, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and president of the Shanghai Municipal Red Cross Society, presided over and addressed the meeting.

"The Red Cross Society of China was reorganized in 1950 under the leadership of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and was designated as a people's health and relief organization. The Shanghai branch of the Red Cross Society of China was reorganized in 1951. After 1962, the Shanghai branch was renamed the Shanghai Municipal Red Cross Society, and various district and country Red Cross societies were established successively. Red Cross health stations were set up in neighborhoods, middle and primary schools and some industrial plants, townships and communes. For many years the Red Cross organizations and their members did a good deal of work and played an active role. However, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and particularly the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai wantonly sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs and public health, defined Premier Chou's instructions, practiced liquidationism and abolished Shanghai's Red Cross organizations.

"Following the guidelines of the relevant documents issued by the State Council, this August Shanghai Municipality started to restore the Red Cross Society. It has been reaffirmed that the Shanghai Municipal Red Cross Society is a health and relief organization of the Shanghai people and that its tasks are to assist the public health department in launching the patriotic health campaign, carrying out mass prevention and control of diseases, running blood banks and conducting first aid training for wartime. The Administrative Council of the Shanghai Municipal Red Cross Society has also been reestablished."

At the 13 September meeting, Comrade (Cheng Pao), vice president of the Shanghai Municipal Red Cross Society, conveyed the guidelines of the speech the leading comrade of the State Council made at the on-the-spot national meeting on exchanging the experiences of the patriotic health campaign held in Yentai Prefecture. He also introduced the advanced experiences of Yentai Prefecture in the patriotic health campaign.

SHANTUNG HAILS PUBLICATION OF MAO'S POEMS

SK170835Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles held a symposium on the morning of 12 September in Tsinan Municipality to mark the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's death. At the symposium, participants conscientiously studied and acquired an understanding of the three poems by Chairman Mao which were recently published and resolved to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and make the creative work of socialist literature and art flourish and serve the general task for the new period.

Attending the symposium were deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Shantung provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles (Lu Ping), as well as vice chairmen of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles including (Yeh Yu-ying), (Kao Kang-fu), (Hsiao Pi-fei), (Yen Wei-ching) and (Lou Chien-hua) and literary and art workers of the Tsinan PLA units and Tsinan Municipality.

At the symposium, with excitement in their minds, participants happily talked about the study of the three poems by Chairman Mao which were published recently. They unanimously held: Chairman Hua's publishing of these three poems by Chairman Mao on the occasion of the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's death is a major event in the political life of the people of our country. It has an extremely great and important significance in making socialist literary and art undertakings flourish. It is a great motive force for us to grasp the key link in running the country well and embark on the new Long March. It is also a powerful ideological weapon for exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Participants said that they would further study and understand the brilliant poems by Chairman Mao, absorb nourishment from them, strive to create literary and art works, commemorate and comfort great leader and teacher Chairman Mao with outstanding achievements and make due contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI TACHING-TYPE ENTERPRISES--The Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular to name Maanshan Iron and Steel Company and the units subordinate to it--the Nanshan mine, second sintering plant, first iron smelting plant, second iron smelting plant, first steel smelting plant, first steel rolling plant, second steel rolling plant, machinery repairing plant, power plant, transportation department, mechanization station, second machine building company and the staff and workers hospital--as Taching-type enterprises. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 78 HK]

ANHWEI STUDENT ENROLLMENT WORK--(Kuo Cheng), member of the provincial committee for university enrollment work and director of the provincial office of student enrollment, said that this year's university enrollment work has been basically completed. A total of 200,000 students in Anhwei took university entrance examinations this year. At the same time, 540,000 students also took examinations for intermediate professional schools. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 HK]

ANHWEI SCHISTOSOMIASIS--Huichou Prefecture has now basically eliminated schistosomiasis. More than 90 percent of the people who suffered from schistosomiasis have now been cured. Furthermore, the infection rate of schistosomiasis has declined to 3.4 percent. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 78 HK]

KIANGSI LEADERS ATTEND EXHIBITION--The art exhibition on Chairman Hua in Hunan ended on 8 September in Nanchang. Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-juei, Huang Chih-chen, Hsin Chun-chieh, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, Fang Chih-chun, Wan Li-lang and other provincial party, government and military leaders attended the exhibition. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 78 HK]

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HONAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PARTY CADRE POLICY

SK170435Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Honan provincial party committee from 14 to 26 August held an emergency work conference to discuss and study ways to further firmly and effectively implement the party's policy on cadres, to consolidate leading bodies and organization departments at various levels, and to promote the deep development of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four throughout the province. The provincial party committee attached great importance to this conference.

Its responsible comrades Hu Li-chiao, Hu Shang-li, Tai Su-li, Wang Hui, Lui Hung-wen, Li Ching-wei, (Chao Wen-fu) and (?Wang Hsi-chang) attended the conference. Comrade Liu Hung-wen delivered a speech at the beginning of the conference. Comrade Hu Li-chiao issued important (?directives). Also attending were secretaries in charge of organization work, directors of organization departments, cadres and section chiefs of various prefectoral and municipal party committees, and responsible comrades in charge of the political work of various provincial-level departments, offices, committees and bureaus, the provincial CYL committee and the Chengchow Railway Bureau.

Participants to the conference, in close connection with the actual situation of our province, exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist organization line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four, and emphatically discussed and studied how to further implement the party's policy on cadres and consolidate leading bodies at various levels and the party's organization departments, and the problems of how to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

Reviewing how our province had implemented the policy on cadres, the conference unanimously held that, since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since April this year when the provincial party committee held a meeting in Kaifeng Prefecture on implementation of the party policy on cadres, party committees at various levels have done much work and scored great achievements. However, it should be pointed out that numerous problems remain to be solved in implementing the party's policy on cadres, and the tasks are still very arduous. The work is far from finished. There is a great gap from the requirements set by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We should penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four for their crimes in persecuting cadres, smash mental shackles, constantly eliminate resistance and obstacles, and conscientiously carry out the party's policy on cadres.

It is necessary to do a good job in screening cadres and reexamining their cases. Comrades engaged in the reexamination work should have a firm and clear-cut stand, harbor great indignation toward erroneous lines, and cherish deep proletarian feelings toward persecuted comrades. The majority of those comrades who were formerly engaged in investigating special cases are good. Others belonged to factional setups. Still others committed mistakes only because they followed other people. Party committees at various levels should make a success of these comrades' in ideological and political work, and help them correct their stand, cast off mental burdens and actively plunge into the struggle.

We should also succeed in ideological and political work regarding those cadres attacked and persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four, educate them to adopt a correct attitude toward the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, toward the masses and themselves, and urge them to concentrate their hatred on Lin Piao and the gang of four, unite with other comrades and fight against enemies with concerted efforts.

We are convinced that persecuted comrades are reasonable. If we reason things out, they will certainly adopt a correct attitude.

The conference held that, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is necessary to consolidate leading bodies at all levels. Vice Chairman Teng pointed out in his instruction regarding the problems of Chengchow University that without boldly arousing the masses, conducting exposure and criticism and consolidating leading bodies, no unit will be improved. In the previous stage we have consolidated and readjusted many leading bodies. At present the task of consolidating leading bodies is still very arduous. It is necessary to conduct conscientious ideological and organizational consolidation, simultaneously, deal sternly with the very few backbone elements, smash-and-grabbers and other bad people who sneaked into leading bodies at various levels and actively participated in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, and weed them out of leading bodies.

The problems of rashly admitting people into the party and promoting cadres are fairly serious and the situation is very complicated. Different actions should be adopted toward those who were admitted into the party on a crash basis. Cadres who were promoted on the doublequick should be dealt with according to stipulations. Bad people should be weeded out without fail. Those "briskly" persons who created disturbances in the hope of becoming officials must not remain in leading bodies.

Those who are not competent in their work should be dismissed and sent back to where they came from. Those who are aspiring but have difficulties in assuming leading posts because of a lack of experience in practical work should be assigned to lower levels to be tempered, with or without assuming posts. Those who conduct themselves well, are competent in their work and are supported by the masses can remain in leading bodies and efforts should be made to help them continue to progress.

Meticulous attention should be paid to selecting and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres and assigning them to leading bodies at various levels so as to replenish leading bodies. This is a very important matter in both immediate or long-term viewpoints. If we do not pay attention to selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres now, the problems of lacking qualified successors will arise in the future. Party committees at various levels, particularly old cadres, should fully understand the important significance in training, selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, take it as a serious political task and train, select and promote middle-aged and young cadres consciously and in a planned way.

We must select and promote middle-aged and young cadres according to the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause set by Chairman Mao. It is imperative to examine the background of persons to be selected or promoted in a comprehensive way and avoid focusing on conduct in a certain period of time or in certain work. Of course, we do not select and promote only the perfect. As there is no 100-percent pure gold, there is no perfect person. Those who have flaws and shortcomings can also be tempered and progress in their leading posts.

Correct attitudes should be adopted in dealing with those comrades who have made mistakes. After the 10th national party congress and particularly the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, some people got involved, persecuted others and made mistakes. It is our responsibility to help these comrades free themselves of their mistakes and enable them to continue to work for the party.

Rashly admitting people into the party and promoting cadres in a big way, opposing the army and throwing it into chaos, stirring up evil trends and [words indistinct] were all done according to the plans which had been formulated by the person in command and the active agent of Honan Province and transmitted from higher levels. The major responsibility does not lie on comrades at lower levels. Comrades who followed the plans should confess their mistakes now, conduct self-criticism, and make a clean breast of their problems. When they have basically won forgiveness from the masses, we should do some work for them.

Organization departments are important departments of party committees. Whether their work is done well or not has a direct bearing on work in other fields. Since the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, the party's organization departments at all levels have been consolidated and readjusted, but many problems remain. Therefore, it is necessary to revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the party's organization departments.

HONAN DAILY Commentator

SK170525Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Text of HONAN DAILY commentator's article: "Sweep Away Obstacles and Conscientiously Implement the Policy on Cadres"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Since the implementation of the party's policy on cadres is a matter of the correct line and has a bearing on the whole situation, it draws the attention of the entire party and the masses. It is eagerly hoped that achievements in this work will be scored at an early date. However, from the situation reflected by various localities of our province, we can see that the development of the work of implementing the party's policy on cadres is very uneven, and there is still great interference and resistance. Party committees at various levels should continue to persist in taking the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, further strengthen their leadership, make a success of the ideological work, rule out interference, overcome obstacles and speed up the tempo of implementing the policy on cadres.

The implementation of the party's policy on cadres is an important component of the struggle to penetrately expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. Because the lid was lifted late on the struggle between the two lines in the provincial party committee, the movement was developed slowly, (?principal leading persons resisted), and the work of implementing the policy on cadres was affected. It was not until the provincial party committee lifted the lid of the struggle between the two lines in October, 1977, and held a working conference in Kaifeng Prefecture on the implementation of the policy on cadres in April, 1978 that radical changes in the situation occurred. Particularly since June this year when the one criticism and two blows movement was launched throughout the province in a swift, vigorous and healthy manner, the implementation of the policy on cadres has been effectively promoted.

Our province suffered severe interference and sabotage from Lin Piao and the gang of four. Organization departments in particular were seriously damaged. They were tightly controlled by the person in command, the active agent, the sinister lieutenant and their factional setup that followed the gang of four's counter-revolutionary revisionist organization line.

For the past many years to achieve their end of usurping party and state power they peddled, concocted and spread a lot of reactionary fallacies, such as "the Great Cultural Revolution is to make revolution against those who make revolution against others, and is a movement to give cadres a hard time," "veteran cadres are democrats and democrats will certainly develop into capitalist roaders," and "the theory that once a person takes a stand, he becomes fixed to this stand." As a result, the ideology, the organization and the line of organization departments were confused. We must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the revisionist organization line. If we do not arouse the masses to expose and criticize it, distinguish right from wrong, solve the problems of lingering fear and poison, and if the people cannot unify their thinking, it will not be possible to implement the policy on cadres by leaps and bounds.

Organization departments in charge of the implementation of the policy on cadres and personnel in charge of special cases have arduous and complicated tasks. Whether their ideology and attitude are correct or not has a great effect on the work of implementing the policy on cadres. Party committees at all levels should pay great attention to doing a good job in consolidating the organization and building ideology among these ranks. At present, the universally existing ideological worry is the fear of counterattack. On that account, minds are not emancipated, cases are not handled boldly, and people are anxiously waiting for contradictions to be eliminated. In regard to "fearing counterattack," we hold that we should take such attitudes as the following: First, we should not fear. Second, we should maintain vigilance. Counterattack is one of the serious effects of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. Lin Piao and the gang of four have all been swept onto the garbage heap of history. They will never again bring such painful disaster to us. This is a political viewpoint.

If we view it ideologically, we surely need to maintain sharp vigilance against counterattack. What Lin Piao and the gang of four followed was an anti-Marxist ideological line which turned the relationship between practice and understanding upside down, applied metaphysics and idealism openly and violently, and asked for undiscriminating affirmation or negation. The remnant poison in this aspect is very serious. If we do not maintain sharp vigilance, it will lead to trouble in handling things. We must make a clean break with the reactionary ideological line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, persist in materialist theory of reflection in handling cases, seek truth from facts, accurately reflect objective matters and dare to uphold truth and to correct errors. Only by doing so can the work of implementing the policy on cadres withstand the test of this period of time, and then we will have nothing to worry about.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON REFORMING LEADING BODIES IN HONAN COUNTY

OW151152Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 13 September frontpage letter from reporters Lin Hsi and Shih Te-lien: "The Importance of Reforming Leading Bodies as Seen From the Fukou Case"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 13 Sep--The letter says: On a recent visit to Honan, we discovered that the campaign to investigate individuals and affairs associated with the "gang of four" has not been fully carried out in some localities and that elements violating law and discipline (called "bristly" cadres by the people in Honan) have contained their evildoings in a frantic effort to boycott and sabotage the investigation in some places. Such a phenomenon merits our sharp attention in view of the fact that the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has been underway for nearly 2 years.

Fukou County in Honan is an example. In order to solve the problem in Fukou County, the Honan provincial and Choukou prefectoral CCP committees in May this year sent a joint work group to the country. After the arrival of the work group, an upsurge in the exposure and investigation movement was whipped up. In high spirits, the cadres and people exposed and repudiated one after another the individuals and affairs associated with the "gang of four," thereby bringing about an excellent situation in revolution. However, alarmed by the upsurge in the exposure and investigation movement, the "bristly" cadres, who ran the county for over 10 years and controlled many departments, tried by hook or by crook to interfere with and sabotage the investigation movement. Recently, a group headed by Che Meng-liang and Yang Shuang-lin, deputy secretaries of the county party committee (both were "bristly" elements who "indulged in creating disturbances in the hope of becoming officials")--bad elements who had usurped the party leadership--unscrupulously distorted the party's principles and policies by using the vicious method of doctoring and quoting party Central Committee documents out of context in order to cover up their crimes.

Controlled and instigated by Che Meng-liang, Yang Shuang-lin and their followers, "bristly" people came out of hiding one after another and started to create trouble. Some "bristly" cadres who were dismissed from their posts because of serious violations of law and discipline demanded that they be reinstated to their original posts. Many activists in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" were persecuted by the bad elements. Some were seriously injured and became disabled. Some received intimidating letters and telephone calls. As a result, cadres and people, who were sick with fear and terror, no longer dared approach the work group and the movement in the county came to a standstill.

Paying serious attention to the incidents in Fukou County, the Honan provincial party committee has already dismissed Che Meng-ling and Yang Shuang-lin from their posts and rendered all-out support for the work group in carrying the investigation through to the end. The action by the provincial party committee has received a warm response from the masses.

The Fukou County incidents merit our attention and deep thought in the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Why did such incidents in which the investigation work was seriously interfered with and sabotaged take place nearly 2 years after the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" was launched? This question explains that the pernicious effects and influence of the "gang of four" are still deeply rooted in some places. What's worse is that the leadership in some localities is still controlled by the "bristly" people who are violating law and discipline.

It will be difficult to conduct the campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and the investigation work if no decisive measures are taken to seize back leadership from the bad elements and wage an effective struggle against elements who violate law and discipline. It will also be impossible to advance work in all fields if such a situation is not swiftly reversed.

HUNAN ARTICLE HAILS HUA FOR PROMOTING COMMUNIZATION

HK181108Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 78 HK

[Article by the Hunan rural office: "Chairman Hua Leads Us Along the Broad and Brilliant Road--Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Communes"]

[Excerpts] People's communes were first established in China in the autumn of 1958 and hundreds of millions of Chinese peasants have victoriously followed this broad and brilliant road for 20 brilliant years.

In 1959, shortly after the people's communes were established, Liu Shao-chi, Peng Te-huai and their clique pursued their vicious goal of restoring capitalism. They maliciously said that the people's communes were "impromptu" and were "run badly," vainly attempting to strangle this new socialist thing in its cradle. Facing the challenge of the right opportunist elements, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng bravely stepped forward and effectively fought back. He went deep into the countryside to conduct investigations and study and used the first-hand materials he acquired while running models in Pingchiang and Tao counties to teach the cadres and masses to correctly analyze the situation and to correctly handle the revolutionary mass movement. He personally wrote the important article "Victory Belongs to the People Who Hold Aloft the Red Banner of the Leap Forward" and cited vivid facts and made incisive analyses to warmly eulogize the general line, the Great Leap Forward and the people's communes. He thus effectively refuted the various fallacies of the right opportunists and dealt telling blows to their reactionary arrogance.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he aimed at the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in instigating new and old bourgeoisie to stir up capitalism in the countryside, personally formulated plans to conduct education in the party's basic line in the countryside of Hunan and ceaselessly launched attacks on the class enemies and various capitalist forces, thus allowing the collective economy of the people's communes to be continuously strengthened and the socialist position in the countryside to be further consolidated.

Taking class struggle as the key link, grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and developing agricultural production at high speed are basic tasks for consolidating the system of the people's communes. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng unwaveringly implemented the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production. He warmly taught us and successfully set himself up as a brilliant example. He personally commanded 100,000 civilian workers and successfully built a great, high-standard water conservancy project, the Shaoshan irrigation channel, which can irrigate 1 million mou of fields and can fulfill the comprehensive tasks of flood prevention, power generation, navigation and water supply in a greater, faster, better and more economical way. He personally led the people of Hunan to vigorously run small chemical fertilizer plants. Within a short period of 3 years, they had victoriously built 87 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants, fundamentally changing the supply situation of chemical fertilizers in Hunan and creating favorable conditions for increasing agricultural yields year after year.

He was extremely concerned about scientific experimentation and attached great importance to technical innovations and revolution in agriculture. The well-known study of hybrid paddy rice (?was completed in three farming seasons) with the warm concern and support of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. After several years of breeding and popularization, the area of cultivation in Hunan has reached 19 million mou, opening up a new road for a great increase in rice yield.

The course of development of the collective economy of the people's communes is also the course of the emergence and development of commune and brigade enterprises. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng profoundly understood Chairman Mao's ideas and fully exposed the crimes of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four in vainly attempting to strangle this new thing. He warmly praised commune and brigade enterprises as blooming flowers over the mountains, young sprouts growing healthily and the great hope and future of the people's communes.

With the warm concern and specific guidance of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, commune and brigade enterprises in Hunan have rapidly developed. By 1977, all the communes and 97 percent of the brigades in Hunan had set up enterprises, with a total of 2.05 million staff and workers who are both workers and peasants. The communes and brigades have established 38,600 forestry farms, tea farms and horticulture farms and 68,000 commune and brigade industrial enterprises.

HUNAN COUNTY HANDLES VIOLATIONS OF LAW, DISCIPLINE

HK181048Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Chitung County CCP Committee has overcome erroneous ideas of being afraid of this and that and launched the masses to deal severely with cases of violation of law and discipline. This is a progressive county in learning from Tachai. In the face of success, a few cadres became arrogant and over-weening. Some cadres were very prone to commit violations of law and discipline.

Certain leading comrades of the county CCP committee erroneously held: "If we deal with violations of law and discipline, we will damage the basic level cadre's enthusiasm for grasping class struggle and affect the movement to learn from Tachai." As a result, they dealt with the problems in a soft-handed manner and let things go their own way. In the course of studying and publicizing the new constitution, the masses reported the violations of law and discipline committed by some cadres and sharply criticized the county CCP committee for not daring to deal with the matter. The county CCP committee's Standing Committee then held four rectification meetings and the leading members went down to investigate the problems reported. The committee has strengthened the forces of the departments responsible for inspecting discipline and for dealing with people's letters and visits.

The county CCP committee has organized the Discipline Inspection Committee, Organization Department, Letters and Visits Office and public security, court and civil affairs bureaus to jointly investigate the major cases. Members of the Standing Committee of the county CCP committee have gone to districts and communes where there have been many violations of law and discipline to mobilize the masses to carry out problem by problem examination and to conduct education for the basic level cadres. As a result of persistently seeking truth from facts, the county CCP committee has done well in handling the various cases.

KWANGSI DAILY NOTES PROBLEMS IN PRODUCT QUALITY

HK181040Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY editorial: "Strengthen Leadership and Resolutely Promote Product Quality"-- date not given]

[Excerpts] A large-scale, mass quality month is currently developing in a lively way on the region's industry and communications front. The cadres and workers have been fully mobilized.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, the cadres and workers on the region's industry and communications front have done a lot of work to improve product quality. Initial success has already been achieved in straightening out the quality of some products. The quality of many products has been notably improved and in some cases has exceeded the previous best level or reached advanced national levels. The production of a number of famous and high-quality products has been revived and developed. In addition, a number of progressive units has emerged in which product quality has steadily improved.

However, we must certainly not underestimate the evil consequences of the gang of four's sabotage of product quality. We must realize that poor quality remains an outstanding and universal problem in industrial production. The quality of many products has not reached the previous best levels. The quality of some products which have reached previous best levels is very uneven. The quality of a few products is still declining.

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Contradictions are particularly prominent in the quality of products for supporting agriculture and of daily-use industrial products. In short, solving the problem of product quality is something which can no longer be delayed.

We must proceed from the fundamental interests of the party and people and from the demand for fulfilling the general task for the new period, clearly understand the urgency of improving product quality, find answers and hurry to reverse the situation of poor product quality. The quality of all products must be restored to their previous best level before the end of the year. As to those which have already been restored to those levels, we must aim at catching up with and overtaking advanced domestic and world levels.

The line is the fundamental factor and the leadership is the key to improving product quality. We must expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. Even today, because their pernicious influence has not been eliminated the leading cadres of some units still have lingering fear and dare not grasp quality and management. Some have erroneous ideas and a vague understanding. For example, some hold that quantity is a hard target and quality is a soft one and so long as the quantity target is fulfilled, the task is completed. In order to fulfill their tasks, the leaders of some enterprises even resort to deception, send in false reports and are not bothered about problems of product quality. They completely ignore the cries of the masses. We absolutely cannot allow this situation to continue. In this Quality Month, we must give free rein to the masses to fight a people's war to completely criticize the fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four on the question of quality, to wash away their pernicious influence in connection with reality in the enterprises and to turn chaos into order.

KWANGSI HOLDS RADIO-TELEVISION RALLY ON QUALITY MONTH

HK180950Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kwangsi Industry and Communications Office, the Kwangsi People's Broadcasting Station and the Kwangsi Television Station jointly held a radio-television rally on the quality month on the industry and communications front of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region at the Nanning Theater on 15 September. They mobilized the staff and workers to further penetratingly conduct quality month activities on a sound basis and to score outstanding achievements to greet the 29th National Day and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Kwangsi Autonomous Region."

"Present at the rally were 1,700 people including responsible comrades of the Kwangsi Industry and Communications Office, the Kwangsi Planning Committee, the Kwangsi Science Committee, the Kwangsi Construction Committee, the Kwangsi Culture and Education Office, the Kwangsi Agriculture Office, the Kwangsi Finance Office, the Kwangsi Federation of Trade Unions, the Nanning Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other relevant departments. Representatives of some advanced units on Kwangsi's industry and communications front were also present. The cadres, workers, engineers and technicians of various factories, mines and other enterprises on Kwangsi's industry and communications front as well as their dependents listened to and watched the live relay of the rally.

"Chou Kuang-chun, secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Ts'en Kuo-Jung, Standing Committee member of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee and director of the Kwangsi Federation of Trade Unions; and Huang Jung, vice chairman of the Kwangsi Regional Revolutionary Committee and director of the Kwangsi Industry and Communications Office, attended the rally. Huang Jung, vice chairman of the Kwangsi Regional Revolutionary Committee and director of the Kwangsi Industry and Communications Office, presided over the rally."

Comrade Chou Kuang-chun, secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: [being recording] "Comrades, Quality Month activities have been conducted in Kwangsi for half a month. Today, we are holding a radio-television rally on Quality Month activities on the industry and communications front of Kwangsi in order to inspect the work done since the beginning of this year, particularly in the first half of September, to sum up and exchange experiences and to further deepen quality month activities so as to score specific results in a down to earth way.

"In the past 15 days, various prefectures, municipalities, counties, [words indistinct] (?districts), factories, mines and other enterprises have followed the important instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua on enhancing product quality as well as the spirit of the circular of the State Economic Commission on launching quality month activities. They have publicized and explained the significance of enhancing product quality in a big way. They have given free rein to the masses to conduct mass inspections and rectification of product quality and have organized (?various battles) to vigorously solve various problems concerning product quality." [end recording]

Comrade Chou Kuang-chun urged the participants to continue to criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging product quality, to thoroughly eliminate their remnant poison and influence and to have great determination and make great efforts to strengthen quality control and enhance product quality. He demanded that all enterprises vigorously promote technical innovations, learn advanced experiences, improve their technical and management skills, enhance product quality and promote industrial production.

CHIAO HSIAO-KUANG DISCUSSES KWANGSI AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

HK180750Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 78 HK

[Article by Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the Kwangsi Chuang Regional CCP Committee: "It Is Essential To Put Agriculture in the First Position"--PEOPLE'S DAILY of 3 September reports that this article is carried in RED FLAG NO 9 of 1978]

[Text] The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has held high the great banner of Chairman Mao and is leading the people of the whole country on a new Long March. On this advance of historical significance, seriously studying and practicing Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, adhering to the principle for developing the national economy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor and insuring the still more rapid development of agriculture are key issues related to whether the entire national economy can develop in a planned and proportioned way at high speed, whether socialist modernization can be realized at an early date and whether the general task for the new period can be smoothly fulfilled.

Chairman Hua pointed out in his government work report at the Fifth NPC: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Unless agriculture can be developed more quickly than in the past, industry and the entire national economy cannot be promoted. Even if they are temporarily promoted, they will be dragged down again. When major natural disasters occur, we will encounter still greater difficulties. We must have a clear understanding of this point. In connection with the situation in Kwangsi, we profoundly feel that this issue put forward by Chairman Hua is of major significance and particular urgency. Agriculture and industry in Kwangsi have been greatly developed since liberation. However, the proportion of industry in the region's economy is lower than the national average.

To fundamentally change the backward state of Kwangsi's economy it is necessary to gradually increase the proportion of industry. To develop industry it is essential that agriculture develops at a still higher speed than in the past.

To speed up the development of agriculture we must expose and criticize the various fallacies and crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging agricultural production, turn chaos into order, implement the party's economic policies and fully mobilize the socialist activism of the peasants. There are many problems which we still have to solve in this respect. Fundamental problems are correctly handling the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and persistently putting agriculture in the first position.

How can we genuinely put agriculture in the first position? After summing up positive and negative experiences, we have acquired the following initial understanding:

1. It is necessary to firmly establish the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation and place the stress of leadership work on agriculture. On the question of how to understand and handle the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, Chairman Mao gave a clear explanation in 1956 in his "On the 10 Major Relationships." However, in the course of practice, we have undergone a process of advancing from insufficient understanding to partial understanding and from insufficient awareness to relative awareness. In the initial period after liberation, we inherited a poverty-stricken Kwangsi from the Kuomintang reactionaries. The average grain yield was only about 200 catties per mou. Modern industry was practically non-existent. As a result of the land reform and the agricultural cooperativization movement, and especially as a result of the movement to set up the communes and the Great Leap Forward in the national economy in 1958, there was a relatively great increase in agricultural production and there were corresponding developments in industry and other work. During the 1959-1961 period of difficulties, agricultural production in the region fell for a time and grain yield declined to the level of the early 1950's. However, industry and other undertakings continued to develop in a big way, exceeding the limits set by agriculture. This caused very great passivity and compelled us to talk about, produce and grasp grain every day. It was impossible to avoid making certain readjustments in industry and other undertakings.

The facts profoundly taught us that man must eat, and that if there is nothing to eat, nothing can be done. The development of industry and other economic and cultural undertakings are, in the final analysis, decided by how much grain, raw materials, manpower and markets can be provided by agriculture.

At the beginning of the 1960's, Chairman Mao further proposed that, in developing the national economy, it is necessary to take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. He called on the whole party to run agriculture and produce grain in a big way. We further deepened our understanding of the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and our spontaneity in grasping agriculture constantly increased. In particular, since 1969 we have persistently arranged the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and shifted the focus of our work to agriculture. As a result, agriculture has continuously developed, the state grain stores have gradually increased and the collectives and the individuals have a certain amount of grain in reserve. This has insured the meeting of the requirements of expansion and reproduction and stimulated the corresponding development of industry and all other undertakings.

Due to the fact that we had grain in reserve, even though in 1976 Kwangsi encountered one of the most serious early autumn cold waves ever recorded plus the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, causing a 2 billion catty decline in the late rice crop, we were still able to meet the needs of people, animals and production and there was no sign of disaster in that year of great disaster. The region also reaped a bumper harvest in 1977, a year of great drought.

Production has continuously increased in light and heavy industry. From 1969 to 1977, the value of agricultural output rose by an average of 5.3 percent annually, while the value of output of light and heavy industry rose by an annual average of 14.7 and 17.3 percent respectively. Practice has fully proved Chairman Mao's brilliant conclusion: If our agriculture can develop still more extensively and there is a corresponding still greater development in light industry, this will be advantageous to the entire national economy. With the development of agriculture and light industry, there will be markets and investment for heavy industry, which in turn will develop still more rapidly. In this way, the speed of industrialization may ostensibly appear to be bit slow, but in fact it will not be slow and may even speed up a little.

However, it is not very easy to make the leading comrades at all levels and of all departments firmly establish the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation and spontaneously put agriculture in the first position in their actual work. A rather large number of comrades still do not understand the serious nature of the agricultural issue and are far from spontaneous in implementing the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation. Some even take a completely unenlightened approach to the matter. Many comrades acknowledge in principle that agriculture must be put in the first position, but they always forget about this when they undertake some work. Some comrades talk a lot about partial aspects but give little consideration to the overall national economy. They always blindly plan the development of other undertakings without considering the requirements of agricultural production and the possibilities of what agriculture can supply. They only think of competing for manpower, materials and capital for this or that undertaking and fail to consider that all undertakings can only develop faster and better if they are firmly based on the agricultural foundation and if everyone exerts himself to strengthen this foundation.

Some comrades do not understand the difference between the two systems of ownership, do not act in accordance with the law of value and are unable to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. They even pursue egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning in a big way, stretch out hands to, undermine and squeeze out agriculture from all sides and increase the burdens of the production teams and the peasants. The work of some comrades is directly related to supporting agriculture, but they fail to understand the great political and economic importance of supporting agriculture and do not do everything possible to improve their work, raise the quality of service, strive to lighten the peasants' burdens and truly work for the convenience and benefit of agriculture. On the contrary, they take advantage of the peasants, damage the development of agriculture and turn support for agriculture into damage to agriculture.

Some industrial departments and enterprises pay no attention to improving the quality of products or to reducing production costs. They, too, are actually harming agriculture. Some comrades even violate law and discipline and misappropriate funds for supporting agriculture, using them for such nonproductive construction not covered in the plans as halls, hostels and other buildings.

All this damages the peasants' socialist activism, weakens the agricultural foundation and undermines socialist agriculture.

What is worth noticing is that certain leading comrades responsible for agriculture also lack a sufficient understanding of the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and lack heroic ambitions and actual measures for rapidly promoting agriculture and achieving the modernization of agriculture. They have not grasped agriculture in their own hands.

Hence, we must regularly and repeatedly talk about the issue of putting agriculture in the first position. We must organize the cadres of all levels and all departments to study Chairman Mao's brilliant thought in connection with reality and to sum up positive and negative experiences in order to deepen their understanding. In the annual rectification of the party and of work style, we must regard this issue as an important part of examining our thinking and summing up work and ceaselessly solve this problem. When handling certain specific contradictions in actual work, we must do our work in a meticulous way. We must wage the necessary ideological struggle against various erroneous trends. We must carry out the necessary organizational readjustment of a few leadership groups which are neither serious nor effective in grasping agriculture and which have failed to improve despite repeated education. Only by doing continuous work can we firmly establish the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation and truly implement it in action.

To implement the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation, the autonomous regional, prefectoral and county CCP committees must all place the emphasis of their leadership work on agriculture. Proceeding from the requirements of developing agriculture, they must strengthen concentrated and unified leadership over all work and harmonize the relations between various aspects. Over the past few years, the top men of the region, prefectures and counties have personally grasped major issues related to the development of agriculture and grasped them to the end. From formulating plans and assigning manpower, materials and financial resources to taking specific measures, we have worked to insure that the guiding ideology of taking agriculture as the foundation is embodied in our actions and have overcome excessive decentralization and departmentalism. Under the unified leadership of the party committees, we have resolutely shifted the work of all departments and trades onto the track of taking agriculture as the foundation and given full play to the important role of the various departments in supporting agriculture. As a result, they have carried out their work while focusing on agriculture and have tangibly served agricultural production.

When formulating plans, checking up on work, looking into problems and summing up experiences, the various departments and trades should all consider whether what they are doing is beneficial to stimulating the development of agricultural production. For instance, the stress of medical and public health work must be placed on the rural areas. Education work must train capable people for agricultural science and technology, medical work and teaching in the rural areas and raise the peasants' levels of science and technology. Scientific research must concentrate on the needs of agriculture. In finance work it is necessary to directly use in agriculture, in industry which supports agriculture and in basic relevant industries about 70 percent of the flexible financial resources and 90 percent of the foreign exchange in the localities to insure continuous consolidation and development of the agricultural foundation.

To put agriculture in the first position, the leadership at all levels must grasp the movement to learn from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties everywhere as a major matter related to the overall situation and grasp it persistently and well. The population of rural Kwangsi accounts for nearly 90 percent of the region's total population. Guiding these people along the road of Tachai and giving full play to their socialist activism are closely related to political stability, economic development and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the region.

Learning from Tachai is certainly not just a matter for the agricultural department. The party committees must personally grasp it and the various departments must closely coordinate. During the period when the gang of four were busily cutting down the red banner of Tachai, we organized the members of the Standing Committee of the regional CCP committee, the members of the Standing Committees of party committees at all levels and leading comrades of all departments and trades, not just the agricultural departments, to visit and learn at Tachai and Hsiyang. We continuously solved the problem of whether to learn from Tachai in a genuine or sham way and overcame the concept of some comrades that learning from Tachai was not their concern.

In learning from Tachai it is necessary to learn from Tachai's fundamental experiences, take class struggle as the key link, vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism, work hard at socialism and simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements. When the gang of four were slandering education in the party's basic line as "pointing the spearhead downward" and "the big bourgeoisie criticizing the small bourgeoisie," the leading organs of the region, prefectures, municipalities and counties sent tens of thousands of cadres every year into the rural areas to grasp one third and conduct education in the party's basic line. We adopted the method of coordinating between the towns and villages, the upper and lower levels and inside and outside in striking blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied assaults of capitalist forces in the urban and rural areas.

During the period when the gang of four were attacking the grasping of production as the "theory of productive forces," the poor and lower-middle peasants in the region learned from the Tachai spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, persistently grasped revolution and promoted production and undertook agricultural capital construction in a big way. In 1977, the region's area of farmland capable of yielding good harvests irrespective of flood or drought was 74 percent greater than in 1965, stimulating the steady development of agricultural production.

To embody still better in practice the guiding ideology of putting agriculture in first position, the leadership at all levels and of all departments must endeavor to familiarize themselves with rural conditions, examine the characteristics of agriculture and proceed from reality in deciding upon the guiding principles for work. We demand that the principal leading comrades of the autonomous region and the leading cadres of the professional departments concerned spend at least 4 months a year conducting investigation and study in the rural areas. Comrades of the prefectures and counties should spend somewhat longer in the rural areas.

In implementing the instructions of the upper levels and in learning from the progressive experiences of other places, it is necessary to link them with actual local conditions in the countryside. For instance, in implementing the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development, the autonomous region acted in the light of Kwangsi's climate and natural conditions and decided to concentrate on developing grain, sugar and oil. Some mountainous counties concentrate on developing grain, oil and forestry. Some coastal municipalities and towns concentrate on fisheries. Thus, each place brings its favorable conditions into full play and agriculture better meets the needs of national construction and the people's life.

Regarding farmland capital construction, in view of the region's weak points of poor soil, proneness to drought, lack of manure and low crop yields, we are currently deciding upon the points for concentration in the order "water conservancy, manure and soil improvement," carrying out coordinated harnessing, overcoming the weak links and changing unfavorable things into favorable ones.

The type of cultivation system to put into effect should also be decided upon in the light of the soil, climate and water conservancy conditions.

Places where the mountains are high, the weather is cold and there is insufficient [word indistinct] are not suitable for popularizing double-crop rice. If we become divorced from reality, do things in a mechanical way and issue blind commands, even though we subjectively want to put agriculture in the first position, the results will always be contrary to what we desire and we will actually adversely affect the development of agriculture.

2. We must run industry focusing on agriculture and stimulate agriculture by running industry well. When we speak of putting agriculture in the first position, we certainly do not mean developing agriculture in isolation. Industry and agriculture depend on, restrain and stimulate each other. In the wake of the daily development of agriculture towards modernization, more and more equipment and support are required from industry. If we grasp agriculture in isolation without correspondingly developing light and heavy industry, we cannot greatly develop agriculture. In accordance with the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, we have resolutely shifted the work of the industrial departments onto the track of taking agriculture as the foundation and developed industry focusing on the needs of agriculture. We have clearly called for building a system of industries for supporting agriculture so that industry and agriculture can be still more closely combined.

Light industry and agriculture are very closely related. About 75 percent of the raw materials for light industry in Kwangsi comes from agricultural and sideline products. On the basis of developing agriculture, we have persistently based our work on local resources and concentrated light industry work on processing agricultural and sideline products and on making products for supporting agriculture and for daily use in town and countryside. In this way, agriculture and light industry stimulate each other and develop together. To do this it is necessary to handle well the relationship within agriculture between grain production and diversification.

By developing diversification in the light of local conditions, we can increase the income of the collective economy and stimulate the development of agricultural production. We can also provide abundant raw materials for light industry. A number of light industry production units have gone out of their factories, established contacts with communes, brigades and farms and grasped raw material production bases as their No 1 workshops. A number of finance and trade units have also gone down to the rural areas to help the communes and brigades develop diversification. These actions have stimulated agriculture and also spurred the development of light industry.

In recent years, the output of light industrial products in the region has continuously risen, variety has increased and self-sufficiency in products has increased from 25.7 percent in 1965 to 61.7 percent in 1977. This plays a great role in supporting agricultural production, making the urban and rural markets prosperous and improving the people's living standards. The profits on and tax paid by light industry accounts for about 40 percent of the local financial revenue in the region. This provides capital for developing heavy industry and supporting agriculture.

The fundamental path for agriculture lies in mechanization. To speed up the development of agriculture it is urgently necessary that heavy industry equips agriculture with modern technology. From 1969 to 1974, the region spent 44 percent of its local flexible financial resources on heavy industry. We have twice organized various industrial departments to fight joint battles to solve the problems of iron and steel, coal, electricity, equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants and tractor equipment. On this basis, we have organized regular coordination between specialized departments to stimulate the advance of production technology and the increase of labor productivity.

As a result, the region's system of industries which support agriculture has now been initially formed. As compared with 1970, in 1977 the output of medium and small tractors had increased 11.3 times, the area of farmland plowed by machine had increased from 5 to 31 percent, nitrogenous fertilizer output had increased by 600 percent, the output of motive-power machinery for agricultural drainage and irrigation had increased by 144 percent, electricity consumed in drainage and irrigation had increased by 139 percent and the area irrigated by mechanical and electrical pumps had increased by 190 percent.

On the existing foundation, the future development of the region's heavy industry will be arranged in accordance with the demand to basically achieve agricultural mechanization by 1980.

To give full play to the role of industry in supporting agriculture it is necessary to correctly handle the various relationships within industry to suit the needs of agricultural development. It is necessary both to insure the key points and also to make all-round arrangements. For instance, to develop industries which support agriculture it is necessary to get a good grasp of the basic industries, persistently take steel as the key link, go all out to develop iron and steel production and correspondingly develop coal and electricity. If we do not do this, support-agriculture industry will be like a meal cooked without rice. Even if its promotion is forced, it cannot give full play to its existing production capacity because of a lack of raw materials, fuel and power.

It is also necessary to do a good job of tapping potentials within the various trades and [words indistinct] in order to better give play to their role in supporting agriculture. In the machine-building industry, while concentrating on producing agricultural machinery, it is also necessary to grasp the production of spare parts and accessories such as bearings, standard parts and [words indistinct]. Otherwise, the farm machines cannot be assembled. In producing farm machinery, while grasping the production of main machine bodies, it is also necessary to grasp the production of spare parts. Otherwise, no matter how many main machine bodies are built, their role cannot be brought into play.

Only by correctly handling the above-mentioned relationships well can we insure that all industrial production takes support for agriculture as the key point and develops in a planned, proportioned and coordinated way.

In running industry focusing on agriculture it is necessary, under the guidance of the unified state plans and the unified leadership of the autonomous region, to give full play to the activism of the counties, communes and brigades and to develop the five small industries and commune and brigade enterprises in the light of local conditions. Practice has proved that the enterprises run by counties, communes and brigades can only develop in future if they persistently follow the orientation of supporting agriculture, and only by giving precedence to supporting agriculture can the activism of the counties, communes and brigades in running industry be brought into full play.

We have gained experiences and lessons in how to mobilize the activism of the counties, communes and brigades. For example, take the development of small nitrogenous fertilizer plants. At the start, we adopted the method of having the autonomous region assume responsibility for the investment, equipment, workers and allocation of products. [Words indistinct] with the result that the speed of construction was slow and some factories still had not begun production after several years. Later, we switched to having the counties assume basic responsibility for finding investment funds, building the factories and using the products, while the autonomous region made unified arrangements for supplying the equipment. Thus, the counties' activism was mobilized and the small chemical fertilizer plants were rapidly built.

The prefectures and counties have raised about two thirds of the total capital for the equipment in the 73 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants which have already begun production and the 7 currently under construction. Some counties completed the building work in about 2 months and succeeded in putting the plants into operation and reaching designed capacity within 1 year.

The mobilization of the activism of the countries, communes and brigades had had a very stimulating effect on the economy of the whole region. Small hydroelectricity stations accounting for 50 percent of the region's generating capacity [words indistinct].

3. There will be a fierce struggle in the future over the problem of whether to protect and augment the collective economy of the people's communes and support the development of agricultural production or to weaken the collective economy and hinder the development of agricultural production. To implement the brilliant thinking of Chairman Mao on putting agriculture in the first position, the central authorities have formulated a number of concrete policies which manifest the support of the state for the collectives, and industry for agriculture. Because Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed a counterrevolutionary revisionist line and practiced being fake left and real right in a big way, the thinking of the people was confused and the economic policies were sabotaged. As a result, they have had a serious effect. Some outstanding manifestations in our region are that some state enterprises, commune and production brigades have indiscriminately transferred and used through various of channels the manpower and nonhuman power of production teams. On the pretext of turning losses into profits, some units have even adopted all kinds of tricks to pass losses on to production teams. As a result, they have increased the unreasonable burdens on the peasants. Therefore, some communes and production brigades are unable to increase their incomes even when they increase their production and they cannot fulfill the distribution. Some localities have not done well in implementing the policy of to each according to his work and egalitarian tendencies have emerged. As a result, those who work more do not get more. Some localities even criticize proper collective sideline production and family sideline production as capitalist tendencies. As a result, the development of sideline production is affected and the incomes from the collective economy and of commune members have decreased. These problems have hurt the enthusiasm of the cadres, commune members and people of the grassroot units and weakened the collective economy.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and after research and investigation, we have cited the 10 most troublesome problems that exist in the rural areas of our region, problems which are caused by the sabotage of the gang of four, and have led the cadres and commune members to distinguish between right and wrong in line, make a clear distinction in regard to policy and continue to overcome lingering fear while implementing the policy. We have also clearly put forward the concrete measures that must be taken to implement the economic policies, to reduce the burdens of the production teams and commune members and to strengthen planning and financial and labor management. We have also strived to resolutely correct the local policies of some localities which violate the policy of the party and state, weaken the collective economy and infringe upon the rights of the people. We have also strived to solve the problems of no increase in income when there is an increase in production and of no additional pay for additional work in order to further mobilize the activism of the people and promote the development of production.

Positive and negative experiences have proved that only by seriously implementing the party's economic policies, handling well the relationships among the state, collectives and individuals, between industry and agriculture and among communes, production brigades and production teams and continuing to prevent and overcome all erroneous tendencies can the problem of putting agriculture in the first position be really solved.

Farmland is a basic productive factor in agriculture. How to protect and gradually expand the area of farmland are very important problems in developing agricultural production, in consolidating the collective economy and in correctly handling the relationships between the two systems of ownership and between industry and agriculture. Since 1970, our region has developed hundreds of thousands of mu of farmland and land every year. However, the areas of farmland which has been occupied because of the development of construction undertakings has also increased. Furthermore, we have been forced to give up some farmland because of natural disasters. As a result, the present area of farmland has only increased by 4.3 percent as compared with the initial period after liberation. With the growth in population, the average area of farmland which is being occupied by each person has decreased. Obviously, this situation does not meet the needs of expanded reproduction in agriculture, of the development of our country's construction undertakings and of the growth of the population. Therefore, we must fully tap the potentials of the existing farmland, raise per-unit output, continue to promote farmland capital construction in a big way and develop more farmland and land. At the same time, we must strictly control the use of land in construction undertakings and centralize the authority for permitting the use of land in the hands of the autonomous region. We must do our best to occupy no farmland or as little as possible. We must especially not occupy good farmland and land. With regard to the land that we can occupy, we must use it carefully and in a planned way. With regard to the units which are given permission to occupy land, they must develop other farmland and land and give this land to the region as compensation. At the same time, we must criticize the capitalist tendencies of expanding private and residential land which is outside the regulations and of encircling and building fences around the land--a tendency which illegally occupies the collective land. Through criticizing revisionism and capitalism and implementing the policy, our region has recouped the collective land which was illegally occupied by individuals over the past few years. The amount of land that we have reoccupied is equivalent to the area of farmland in a medium-sized county.

Manpower distribution is an outstanding policy problem that we have frequently encountered. With the development of various construction undertakings, the problem of industry, commune- and brigade-run enterprises and other professions competing with agriculture for manpower has become more acute. Marx pointed out: "The number of workers engaged in processing and other industries and who divorce themselves from agriculture depends on the surplus volume of agricultural products produced by agricultural laborers in excess of their own consumption." Given a situation in which the level of agricultural mechanization is not high, the manpower engaged in commodity grain production will be decreased, the population that consumes commodity grain will increase, the development of agriculture will be affected and market supplies will be one tight if we transfer excessive manpower from the frontline of agriculture and if the nonagricultural population grows too rapidly. Furthermore, the development of industry and other undertakings will lack a strong foundation. Looking at the future, the speeding up of agricultural water conservation, mechanization and electrification will not only raise labor efficiency but also free more agricultural manpower to engage in industrial and other undertakings. However, we can now only proceed from the reality of how much commodity grain can be provided by agricultural labor and strictly control the growth of the nonagricultural population.

In regard to organizing manpower, we must first consider the needs of agricultural production. In developing industry we must not rely on the method of transferring a large amount of manpower from the rural areas. Instead, we must primarily rely on the methods of tapping potentials and of making innovations and changes. With regard to the manpower we need, we must do our best to solve this problem by transferring the manpower from the nonagricultural population. Some factories have used the method of connecting themselves with communes. They have turned over part of their production to commune- and brigade-run enterprises and made arrangements for communes and production brigades to process some parts and semifinished products. This method can not only solve the problem of the manpower shortage in factories, but can also increase the income of the collective economy.

With regard to the distribution of manpower inside the units of the collective economy, we must also correctly handle the relationships between agriculture and sideline production and between agriculture and other professions, including the relationships between production brigades and production teams and between long-term construction and current production.

We must strictly control and reduce the number of nonproductive personnel. At the same time, we must criticize the capitalist tendency of freely using manpower in the rural areas and stop the blind outflow of labor. Enterprises in towns must eliminate private recruitment and resolutely prohibit underground contract teams, transportation teams and construction materials factories. Over the past few years, the rural areas in our region have recalled hundreds of thousands of personnel who went to other places. We have normally maintained more than 70 percent of our manpower on the frontline of agriculture. During the busy agricultural seasons we have also organized voluntary industrial and agricultural personnel to work in their production teams. We have also mobilized all trades and professions to support agriculture.

To manifest the support of the state for the collectives and the support of industry for agriculture we must also adhere to the principle that planning comes first and price comes next. In exchanging industrial and agricultural products, we must seriously adhere to the price policy of narrowing the disparity between the price of industrial goods and the price of agricultural products, of exchanging equal values or of exchanging almost equal values. With regard to the supply of agricultural production materials in recent years, we have proceeded from supporting the development of agricultural production and consolidating the collective economy, stressed the improvement of quality, adhered to the principle of selling at low prices and earning little profits and even the principle of making no profit and earning just enough to cover the cost and used the unified selling price set by the state in order to strive to reduce the burdens of communes and production brigades in the rural areas and to support agricultural production.

The production costs of such products as transplanters, threshing machines and combines are high. Therefore, it is difficult to reduce the price. However, to enable communes and production brigades to buy them, we sell the machinery at a price lower than that marked by the factory. The losses resulting from this policy are covered by commercial departments. To maintain the unified selling price set by the state, we have also given subsidies to the factories which, because of the influence of objective conditions--for example, equipment, techniques, raw materials, materials and coordination in production--have to suffer losses in the production of agricultural machinery, agricultural chemicals and other products. By so doing, we have supported the production of these products and guaranteed the needs of agriculture. With regard to the sale of such support-agriculture materials as diesel oil, gasoline, lubrication oil and timber, we have also followed the state's regulations and implemented the policy of putting a favorable price on materials for agricultural use.

With regard to the procurement of sideline products, we have followed the state's price policy and gradually raised the procurement price of certain types of sideline products. To promote the development of diversification we have also corrected the tendencies to lower the value and price of the products and to suppress the peasants.

To gradually reduce the difference in price between the cities and rural areas we have provided transportation subsidies for 220 sideline products and industrial goods that are used daily by the peasants in the remote mountainous areas, in areas where the people of minority nationalities live and in old revolutionary bases. In the circulation of agricultural products, we have also strived to reduce circulation links and management fees so as to reduce the burdens of the peasants.

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Chairman Mao said: "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge. This process repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level." To study and understand the brilliant thinking of Chairman Mao on the relationships among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and to put agriculture in the first position we must undergo repeated practice and seriously sum up the positive and negative experiences so as to gradually increase our understanding and raise our awareness. With the development of industry and agriculture and the raising of the level of modernization, new situations and problems affecting the relationships among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will continue to emerge. We must study, study and study again, practice practice and practice again. Only by so doing can we adjust our thinking to the new situation, solve new contradictions in a timely way, rapidly and better promote socialist economic construction and contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

HAINAN REVERSES VERDICT AGAINST VILLAGE

HK181053Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The CCP committee of Haikow's outskirts recently reversed the verdict against (Yangchang) village in (Lungshan) production brigade of (Changlin) commune, a village which was previously accused of being a typical example of pursuing capitalism.

"Since 1968, the cadres and commune members of (Yangchang) village have implemented the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development. As a result, grain production in this village has increased every year. For the past 3 years, per mou output was more than 1,000 catties. Furthermore, the village has also fulfilled the procurement targets for grain, oil and other sideline products every year. At the same time, diversification in the village has been developing well. After 10 years, the collective wealth accumulated by the four teams in this village is 200,000 yuan and the living standard of the commune members has been greatly raised. Last year, incomes derived from agricultural and sideline production reached 158,000 yuan and per capita distribution was 156 yuan. The savings of commune members have reached 40,000 yuan."

However, when the gang of four were in power, this village was accused of being a typical example of pursuing capitalism. As a result, the socialist enthusiasm of the commune members was seriously damaged and their thinking was confused.

While implementing the Hsianghsiang experiences and the instruction notes of the party Central Committee, the CCP committee of Haikow's outskirts recently conducted a debate on the problem of (Yangchang) village and organized a work group to carefully study the history of this village. After making a complete investigation and after studying and analyzing the problem, the people concluded that the people of (Yangchang) village have followed the socialist orientation. The village is a good typical example of adhering to the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development. The CCP committee of Haikow's outskirts has restored the reputation of this village. It has also publicized the experiences and good achievements of this village and urged the communes in the outskirts of Haikow to learn from it.

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KWEICHOW HAILS HUA, YEH INSCRIPTIONS FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK181030Y Kweiyang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "A total of 1,000 women from all circles in Kweichow and Kweiyang held a rally on the morning of 16 September to warmly hail the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh for the Fourth National Women's Congress. Chen Hsing-keng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Chao-wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee; and (Chang Ting-fan), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee, attended the rally. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal departments concerned also attended."

After reading and praising the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh, Comrade Chen Hsing-keng said: "We must seriously study the brilliant inscriptions of Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh and conduct activities to publicize the inscriptions to enable women throughout the province to know about them. Women on all fronts must continue to deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence, restore order, strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, culture, science, technology, economics and management and participate in the movements to learn from Taching in industry, from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade. They must also work hard at their posts, really do well in educating their children and juveniles and encourage children and juveniles to grow in an all-round and healthy way to become reliable successors of the proletarian revolutionary cause. They must use socialist thinking in handling the problems of marriage and the relationship between themselves and their families and establish proletarian morality and habits. All women must also strengthen unity. "The cadres involved in work regarding women must fully understand the importance of this work, honestly work hard to serve women, strengthen contacts between the party and women and do well in work regarding women."

YUNNAN RALLY PROMOTES QUALITY MONTH ACTIVITIES

HK181045Y Kunming Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a broadcast rally on the afternoon of 15 September to exchange experiences and cite the advanced in Quality Month activities. "Chang Chih-hsiu, Chang En-pu and (Kuo Chih-fu), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the rally. Comrade Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally." A total of 689,000 people listened to the broadcast. Comrade Chang En-pu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial economic committee, presided over the rally.

Responsible persons of various factories, enterprises, mines and units introduced their experiences and achievements in Quality Month activities. Comrade Chang Chih-hsiu spoke on behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. He said: [begin recording] Following the instruction of the party Central Committee, party committees at all levels and all factories, mines, enterprises and units throughout the province have conducted Quality Month activities. As a result of wide propaganda, the people have gradually established the thinking of putting product quality in the first position. We must seriously learn from the fine experiences just introduced by the comrades, clearly understand the relationship between product quantity and quality and mobilize the people to do well in promoting product quality. We must continue to grasp exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link, expose and criticize their crimes in sabotaging product quality and restore order. To do well in promoting product quality we must boldly publicize its importance and formulate short- and long-term plans to improve our product quality. Party organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership over this work and top leaders must also personally take action. [end recording]

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MINOR AUTUMN HARVEST

SK170350Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] To implement the guidelines of the circular issued by the State Council on realistically doing a good job in the minor autumn harvest, the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee held a regional telephone conference on 11 September to work out concrete plans for grasping the minor autumn harvest work well. Attending the conference were responsible persons of the revolutionary committees of the region and various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties as well as responsible comrades of the region's committees, offices and bureaus concerned and supply and marketing cooperatives. Meng Chi, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, relayed the guidelines of the State Council's circular on realistically doing a good job of the minor autumn harvest at the conference and gave several concrete suggestions on how to make a success of this work.

Comrade Meng Chi said: After the smashing of the gang of four, we have restored activities concerning the minor autumn harvest and developed sideline production in various rural pastoral areas in the region. Many new type communes and brigades which have used agriculture to promote sideline production, used sideline production to support agriculture and have increased production and incomes, have come into being. While vigorously increasing grain production, they have comprehensively developed diversified economy and sideline production according to local conditions, thus increasing the incomes of collectives and commune members and promoting the development of farm mechanization.

Although we have scored some achievements in our region's minor autumn harvest work, we have not yet created the best historical record. In comparison with other advanced provinces and prefectures, we are still lagging behind. We must double our efforts, make a success of this work and catch up with them. We must sincerely implement the guidelines of the State Council's circular well, firmly grasp the production season and actively organize this year's minor autumn harvest work well and strive to fulfill our region's 1978 production and procurement tasks for minor autumn harvest products. To successfully fulfill this year's minor autumn harvest task, all localities must further strengthen concrete leadership. Leading comrades at all levels must continually raise their understanding in regard to the significance of the minor autumn harvest, relentlessly criticize the gang of four's fallacies concerning the issue of diversified economy, be bold and straight in making a success of the diversified economy and grasp minor autumn harvest work firmly.

Comrade Meng Chi said: Implementing the party's rural economic policies is a key to making a success of minor autumn harvest work. We must act in line with the party's policies. While carrying out minor autumn harvest work, we must properly handle the relationship between the state, the collectives and the individuals. In accordance with the principle of adapting to local conditions and different varieties, we must correctly mark off spheres of collecting minor autumn harvest products for collectives and individuals. All banners and counties must work out concrete plans and announce them to the masses. The revolutionary committees of banners and counties must recheck plans which were formulated in the past and revise those that are not appropriate.

Resolute efforts must be made to abolish some indigenous policies which are not in conformity with the stipulations of the central authorities and the regional party committee or hinder the development of production. We must encourage and support commune members and the masses to develop the production of socialist products, advocate the idea that it is a glorious thing to hand over and sell agricultural sideline products to the state and protect the enthusiasm of commune members to go in for sideline production.

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